THE CULTIVATOR.

NEW "TO IMPROVE THE SOIL AND MIND." SERIES.

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THE FARMS OF MESSRS. B. & J. LYNDE.

EDITORS OF THE CULTIVATOR—I recently spent a few hours very agreeably, at the farms of Messrs. Barnard and John Lynde, in Guilford, Vt.; and although I have but a few moments of leisure, I have thought that even a brief notice of some things which came under my observation, might be interesting to some of your readers. It seems to me that there can be no reading upon the subject of agriculture, more interesting or useful than notices of the operations of those successful, intelligent and practical farmers, who, in their practice, bring under contribution all the real and substantial improvements of the times.

The farms of the Messrs. Lynde contain over two hundred acres each, being a high swell of land, the surface moderately rolling, and the soil a strong, fertile loam, resting upon an impervious hard-pan, at the depth of 18 to 24 inches. Their buildings are substantial and spacious, presenting an appearance of neatness and good order. Upon one farm, the barns 65 by 40 and 30 by 40, and on the other, 70 by 45 and 30 by 40, with horse-barns and shed-lofts. Notwithstanding these ample accommodations for the storage of their produce, the present season has been so highly propitious for the hay crop, that they are troubled to find room for all their forage; and they will soon be under the necessity either of curtailing their manufacture and application of manure, or of building more barns. Doubtless, however, they find some alleviation for their troubles, in this respect, in the contrast presented by the condition of the sluggard, whose worn-out acres and generally dilapidated appearance, under a ruinous "skinning" system, have brought *him* to the necessity of requesting some shylock to "salt him down" with a mortgage; and whose perfect horror of all innovations upon that system—sitting like an incubus upon him—effectually prevents any improvement in his condition, and renders it quite certain that in a few years the well known advertisement will be posted, that a certain farm, "suitably divided" &c., &c., is "for sale."

The Messrs. Lynde have been famous for their excellent butter and cheese; and were formerly extensively and profitably engaged in the dairying business;—their sales in one of the last years of their operations in this line, amounting to 14,000 lbs. of cheese at 11 cts., delivered at the farm. Of late, owing to increasing years, &c., they have turned their attention mostly to the stall-feeding of cattle, thus consuming the most of their products upon the farm. Mr. Barnard Lynde informed me that he had paid toll, the past winter, for about 600 bushels of grain, which he had fed out in this way.

MANUFACTURE OF MANURE.—Every material upon the farm, valuable in the manufacture of manure, is brought into requisition. Mr. John Lynde has not been able to avail himself of the advantage of a barn cellar hitherto, on account of rocks below the surface; but I believe it is his intention to alter the arrangement of his buildings so as to obviate this difficulty. His practice, therefore, has been to throw in muck, under the stable floors, to the depth of three feet, in the fall, and then in the spring it is taken out and mingled with his other compost. His yards are well covered in the fall with muck, turf, &c., and in the spring the contents are piled up, mostly under cover, remaining in this condition until the next fall, when the compost is carted out and spread as a top-dressing on moist grass ground. His arrangements for the swine are excellent, and afford a large quantity of manure.

Mr. Barnard Lynde has been more successful in obtaining a cellar. Two years since, he commenced digging for one, and opened a trench about 14 feet wide and 8 feet deep, under the whole length of the barn, (70 feet.) The earth taken out was all carted to the field and spread as a top-dressing upon a moist piece of mowing. The effect was truly wonderful,—doubling the quantity of hay. One would not have supposed that earth taken out, to the depth of 8 feet, would have produced this effect; and it certainly affords substantial proof of the benefit to be derived from barn-cellars, where the salts are annually saved and made available. The earth under this barn is remarkably free from stone, and as the cellar never is affected by frost, it is Mr. Lynde's intention to keep widening it, annually, from time to time, in the winter, by throwing the earth back on to the manure, in about equal quantities with it, until the whole is excavated. Stone posts are set under the timbers of the barn at suitable distances, so as to make all safe. He is thus provided with material, ready at hand, for compost, for some time to come, and the application of it so far, in every form, has produced highly satisfactory results. The contents of the cellar remain there until after haying, and then, at convenience, the mass is carted out into large and compact heaps, for the next spring's use.

The barn-yard is covered a foot deep with muck, sods, &c., in the fall, and after the hurry of spring is over, the contents are snugly piled, under cover, and in the fall carted out and spread as a top-dressing on the moist mowing land.

My attention was directed to a corn-field which had been dressed with a compost of muck and animal matter. Two old horses were killed in the autumn, cut up into pieces of 15 to 20 pounds' weight, and mixed in compost with about 40 loads of muck. Upon each piece of horse-flesh a little slaked lime was sprinkled

as it was laid on the heap, and soon after the work was completed, a powerful fermentation commenced; early in the spring the heap was overhauled, and the animal matter was so thoroughly decomposed, that hardly a bone, of the size of a man's hand, was found remaining. This compost was applied to about 1¼ acre; and the field planted to corn, which promises now to yield a bountiful harvest.

Last season, ten or twelve stage-horses were taken in to winter. They were turned loose into a yard, with a large shed for shelter and a rack for feeding; and some 50 loads of muck were spread over the bottom to absorb their droppings. The contents of this place were piled up under the shed, in the spring, and it is now a black, free mass, of fine quality.

The horse-barn has a cellar under the whole of it, which receives the horse-manure and all the wash of the house, and into which muck, turf, &c., are thrown from time to time, and the whole is worked over by the hogs.

In these various ways, over 400 loads of manure have been made, which is now in a fine state of preservation for future use.—I have been thus particular in noticing the arrangement of these farmers for making manure, because in my estimation proper attention to this department is the very starting-post in all good farming, certainly in this region of country.

Field Cultivation.—About ten acres are broken up annually, on these farms, as deep as the plow can be made to run, heavily manured with compost and planted, one year to corn and potatoes, and the next year stocked to grass with spring grain. The compost is spread on top of the furrows and harrowed in. The crops of corn and of spring grain are always good, and in favorable seasons often very heavy. A large burden of hay is cut, filling the spacious barns completely.

A field of second crop clover particularly attracted my attention; and on inquiry, I found that it had been broken up in the fall, three years since, to the depth of 9 inches. The next spring, 40 loads of compost were spread on each acre and thoroughly harrowed in, and the whole planted to corn, the crop averaging 86 bushels per acre, by actual measurement. The next spring, 3 bushels of barley, with ½ bushel of herds-grass and 16 pounds of clover seed were sown on each acre. The crop of barley was fine, and this year the soil is completely filled with grass roots, not an inch of unoccupied space being visible, and the ground beautifully covered with the farmer's best carpet. The second crop is already fit for the scythe, and will turn out a very heavy swath.

The Messrs. Lynde are of opinion that true economy consists in sowing grass-seeds *broadcast*, with a liberal hand; and as their land is thoroughly prepared to receive it, they in return harvest fine crops, both in quantity and quality. They are partial to the use of southern clover, as an ameliator of the soil, and estimate it highly as food for cattle, if sown thickly and properly cut and cured. They were formerly in the habit of fall-feeding their mowings, but of late years have abandoned the practice; believing the cattle's feet to be more injurious than their mouths—particularly on the more recently seeded fields.

Management of Wet Land.—Considerable attention is now being paid to the improvement of their wet lands, of which they have a number of acres, the surface being quite broken into small knolls and hollows. These are levelled down smooth and the land diched and drained of superabundant moisture. The field is next planted to some hoed crop until subdued, and then laid down to grass, with a heavy seeding of herds-grass and red-top, designing to keep it in permanent mowing, by liberal top-dressings of compost. They are of opinion that this description of land may be made very productive and profitable by such cultivation.

Feeding and care of Stock.—None but the very best of animals are kept on these farms, and the same liberality is extended to them in feeding, that the land receives in manuring. "Do well whatsoever is done," is a favorite maxim with these farmers. In consequence of this system of feeding, their two-year-old cattle are as heavy as ordinary cattle at three years old. Their working oxen are sleek and well conditioned, requiring to be fed but a short time to fit them for the shambles. Their milch cows are the best the section affords, and are well cared for, both summer and winter; and, in short, no animal is suffered to lose ground, or to remain stationary that is susceptible of further improvement. Doubtless this is the true course, and we find fully realised in the practices of these gentlemen, the doctrine so often enforced of cultivating no more acres than can be well manured, and keeping no more stock than can be made constantly to improve. In either case, if the acres begin to deteriorate in produce, the profits of labor are at once diminished; or if the stock begins to fall away, or, if growing stock, even to remain stationary, the profit of feeding is at an end.

In closing this hurried communication, I have to remark, that these gentlemen have never been wedded to old customs, simply as such, but have ever been ready for substantial improvements; and probably a good share of their success as farmers, may be attributed to the fact that, for many years, they have been intelligent and constant readers of one or more agricultural publications. Indeed, the intelligent observer, in travelling past these farms, would not need to be told of this fact; he would recognize it at once, by unmistakable, general appearances.

F. Holbrook.

Brattleboro', August 14, 1848.

Trench Plowing.

There has been much said from time to time about trench plowing. I have never known it to succeed to any great extent. If attempted in the summer in stiff soil, it cannot be done—the labor and expense is too great. The only proper time to trench-plow is late in the fall, when the ground is saturated with water. But I think there is no need of a trench-plow. Three good horses to a good three-horse plow will be able to turn a furrow twelve inches deep. This is the true plan to commence on. The stiff clay sub-soil, thrown up to the action of frost, is broken down, and by being thoroughly mixed, next summer, by frequent plowings, a deep soil, well fitted for the nourishment of plants, is secured. But it must in no case be plowed in summer when wet. All lands inclining to be wet, are greatly benefitted by being plowed very deep late in the fall. Wm. Todd. *Utica Mills, Md., August*, 1848.

India-Rubber Boat.—In page 293 of your last number, an inquiry was made if boats are ever constructed of India rubber. Col. Fremont, in his expedition to the Rocky Mountains, in 1842, had one, as also in his expedition to Oregon and North California, (vide Doc. No 166 of the H. of R.) In the first expedition of 1842, the seams of the Boat were sown together, but the last, being fitted out in a hurry, the seams were pasted, but still it lived amid the storms and tempests of the Salt Lake, and the numerous eddies, rapids and waterfalls of the rivers. He says it swam like a swan upon the mountain billows of the lakes, and floated uninjured on the tempestuous torrents of the river. It could be transported with ease by land, and bore heavy weights. Life boats are made of this material, and the Gutta Percha may be used instead of caoutchouc. James Boyle, *Annapolis, Oct.*, 1848.

BUTTER-MAKING IN HOLLAND.

EDITORS CULTIVATOR—As I had some dairy-farming experience in Holland, and was for a number of years manager of an extensive farm where butter was made, in the Northern part of that country, where the best article for market is produced, I thought it not unfit to give your readers a description of the way the "Hollanders" make butter, which often keeps one year or more.

We milked from 40 to 60 cows, of a breed called "Lakeveldsche," after their originator. This breed of cattle was obtained like the Bakewell sheep, by scrupulously breeding the best animals, till the highest point of perfection for the dairy was obtained. They are invariably white, with a black, cloth-like spot on the back, and down the sides; their size is equal to the Durham cows I have seen in America. The milk of these cows is generally very rich, although one animal will differ sometimes largely from another in this respect. They sell commonly for 80 guilders, ($32) each. I have often paid as high as 150 guilders for an extra milker.

Although these animals are always highly fed and well kept in all seasons, they are constantly poor while they are milked; this is one of their best qualities, as they turn everything into milk.

We took from 18 to 8 quarts of milk a day throughout the year, according to season; the highest point, and the best milk is obtained in April and the beginning of May, when the cattle get the new clover and grass. At that period, the butter is of the finest possible flavor and sells, made up in fancy figures and adorned with the first flowers of spring,

"Whose colors quaint
Have diaper'd the meadows o'er,"

for 50 and 40 cents (American currency,) the pound. The average price North Holland butter commands from wholesale dealers, throughout the year, is 15 cts. per pound, American currency.

Our cows were always fed in the stable, and turned out in an open yard twice a day for exercise, and to cleanse their places by a liberal application of water and broom rubbing, of which last two articles, the Dutch dairyman is most lavish, no filth nor litter being ever allowed to remain in the stable at the time of milking.

The whole secret of making such superior, and long keeping high-flavored butter, is, according to my observation, only to be found in the most minute cleanliness in the manipulation generally, and in the utmost nicety in the keeping of the milk, cream, vessels and apartments, joined to plenty of white (Dutch) clover, and the use of salt, obtained by the evaporation of sea water.

Every morning before sunrise, the cows were fed and turned out, the dung and all filth removed, and the doors and windows opened. After airing the stable, they were placed back again, and milked, the milk, taken to the dairy-maid, was placed in shallow earthen pans (glazed inside) which stood in a reservoir of cool water, purposely let in before every milking. In the course of the day she dipped off the cream, by the aid of a flat hollow wooden dish, as often as it rose to the surface of the milk, which in no case is suffered to get sour before the cream is taken off. The cream was poured into large tubs, in the form of a Dutch churn, and stirred several times in the day. I should have stated that the night's milk was put in the pans in the same way, and skimmed off before the morning's milk was brought in; the cream of the last being added to that of the first, the whole was suffered to get sour together. If the cream did not turn sour by itself, it was caused to do so by adding some acid cream to the contents of the tubs.*

Churning was performed by horse-power, sometimes once a day and sometimes every other day, according to the fitness of the cream; the churn apparatus was so arranged that a regular motion of the dasher could be adapted to the season of the year. After the butter was separated it was taken out, by a strainer made of silver wire, and put in a brass tray, in which it was left to harden for a few hours, in the reservoir alluded to above. When hard enough to knead well, the buttermilk was *all* pressed out, not a particle visible to the eye being left, after which the dry butter was salted and the salt worked in. The hand, often dipped in ice-cold water, has hitherto performed the expulsion of the buttermilk. After the salt was added, only a wooden ladle, perfectly sweet, touched the butter, and the milk-like brine which is expressed under the operation of salting, is dried off by pressing clean linen towels on the butter.

The next operation is putting the butter down in the firkin; this is made of white oak (slightly different from the American white oak, it being closer-grained,) and when destined for a sea voyage or long keeping, only old firkins, which we collected for the purpose, were used, after the same were made sweet by scalding brine. The bottom of the vessel was sprinkled and the sides rubbed with pulverised salt, and the butter packed in such a manner that no cavities nor brine ever remained in or between the successive layers; the firkin being filled, a layer of salt was rubbed on the surface, and a clean sheet of white paper placed over the salt, while the nailing on of a hollow wooden dish, completed the article for market and for transportation to any part of the world.

It is incredible to any body who has not made close observations on the subject, how easily milk is changed by the temperature, and above all, how easily it is affected by the vessels wherein it is kept, as also, how much, almost *magical* influence, the personal cleanliness of the dairy-maid has, on the article of butter produced. Dairymen who have the same stock of cattle, the same stables, the same herbage, will not produce the same quality of butter, nor get the same price in market, because the production of the one is distinguished by a pleasant, yellow, inviting color and admirable flavor, while that of the other is depreciated by a whitish, cheesy-like appearance, indifferent taste, and sometimes flabby texture. Some people, owing to a peculiarity about their person, never can make butter that will keep for a long time.

It is a rule with the dairy-women of my country, never to put milk, cream or butter, twice in the same vessel, without scalding, airing, and if possible, sunning.

I have eaten butter of our own make, that had been sent among ship stores, passed the equator to the island of Java, and was brought back again perfectly sweet and fresh.

The cows, by the construction of the stable, were divided on both sides of a floor, 26 feet wide, with large doors for a wagon loaded with green herbage or hay to drive through; before and under the head of the cattle,

* We presume it is only the *first stage* of acidity that our correspondent alludes to. An *acrid* state of the cream would be injurious.—EDS.

where troughs built of brick, for their drink and food, with a pump so placed that the water, let in the troughs, could be drained off at the opposite end. Gutters were provided behind the cows, to receive the solid and liquid excrements, which by their own gravity, and finally by sweeping and cleaning, were conveyed to a cistern, where a compost was formed by admixture of mud out of the bottom of ditches, which in Holland divide the meadows and take the place of fences. This compost was carried out and scattered over the meadows in the spring, as soon as the water, of which I shall have occasion to speak directly, is drawn off.

Meadows and pastures in Holland, are situated on what is called "*Polders*;" a polder is a surface of level land, measuring from 20 to 4 miles square, and not unfrequently 20 or 30 feet below the adjoining river, which glides in rapid motion along the embankments that protect the land forcibly against the intrusion of its boisterous waters. These embankments called "*dykes*," are kept in good repair by the joint contributions of the different owners of the polder. Rain-water is worked out by stationary windmills, also the joint property of the owners, (called "Ingelanders;") in fall and winter the rain-water is suffered to accumulate and innundate the lands, which then frequently present the appearance of a large lake. This is done in order to kill noxious weeds, and give the soil the benefit of irrigation. In March or February the water is pumped off, and the manure put on as before described. In this manner land is made to produce an abundance of fresh herbage, consisting principally of white clover, from April till September, or the same is cut twice, and made into excellent hay for winter forage, without even breaking the sod or using a plow.

The Dutch dairyman never produces grain, not even for his own consumption; his whole attention is undividedly applied to making, in the best possible style, the article for which he is so justly celebrated.

If my countrymen could be made to believe that America had such an extensive command of cheap land, adapted for the dairy business, joined to an unlimited home market for the article, they certainly would escape from the feudal vexations under which they now suffer, and, like me, seek refuge in the land where Liberty holds the sceptre, and where every one can enjoy the reward of his honest labor, without being compelled, as they are, to give up one half of their hard earnings to a reckless, profligate and squandering government.

I would add, that the land on which I am located is well adapted for dairy-farming, the clover and grass springing up spontaneously, after clearing; the climate is, by the elevation, (1,000 feet above the Tennessee river,) temperate; my thermometer last summer never rose above 94° in the sun, while that instrument generally ranged between 60° and 70° in the shade. The facilities by which butter can be sent fresh to the southern markets, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, &c., secure a ready sale to any body who wants to undertake the making of it in this region.

Land can be bought here for $1.25 an acre. I bought mine from Nicholas Haight of New-York, who, I suppose would give all necessary information about the same. Alb. C. Richard.

Walden's Ridge, Hamilton Co., Tenn., June 26.

PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING.

It is generally admitted that there are two modes or systems of improving domestic animals; viz., 1, crossing different varieties and afterwards breeding from the produce; and 2, selecting animals for propagation entirely from one breed. But within a few years, considerable controversy has arisen in regard to these two modes of breeding, and, as often happens where discussions are carried on with warmth, the parties have in many instances urged their arguments to extremes. On the one hand it has been held that crossing is the only safe course of breeding, while on the other it has been denied that any *real improvement* is ever effected in that way.

We do not advocate, exclusively, either mode, being convinced that each has its peculiar advantages under different circumstances, and if judiciously pursued will be productive of improvement. The most essential point is the same in both systems—that is, a proper selection of breeders. As was remarked by Prof. Simmonds, in his lecture before the Royal Agricultural Society, (noticed in our September number,)—"Every improvement of breed requires the application of the same means to retain it which produced it; the chief of these is *care in the selection* of stock, so as to avoid a tendency to hereditary disease [or defects.] Crossing is founded on a principle just as secure as Bakewell's system of care in selection, added to the in-and-in system."

The great breeder above referred to, (Bakewell,) evidently combined the system of crossing with that of breeding from one stock; for his breeding animals were in the first place selected from different breeds, but after the cross had been carried to the desired point, he confined his selections to his own herds or flocks. He formed his mind's standard of perfection for each kind of animals, and to this he constantly endeavored to bring them. That he was eminently successful in the attainment of his object, cannot be denied.

But it has been said that "it cost Bakewell the labor of a lifetime and a large fortune to establish a single breed of sheep." If this were true, it might be replied—if his improvements could only be obtained at such "cost," it was time and money well spent. But is the assertion correct? The language implies that he accomplished nothing else in his "lifetime" but the improvement of "a single breed of sheep," and that in effecting this he spent "a large fortune"—both which statements we think are erroneous. His improvements in animals were not confined to sheep, but extended to horses, cattle and swine; in all which he produced stock superior to any of his time, and for their several purposes it is probable they have never been surpassed. "He was allowed," says his biographer, "to be the first breeder of horses of the age in which he flourished. * * * The different nations of Europe supplied him with *materiel*, and Nature herself might have wondered at the skill he displayed in bringing her works to a greater degree of perfection."* In practical agriculture, his improvements were scarcely less remarkable, and it has been said, that "no man, perhaps, during the last century, did so much towards increasing the agricultural interests of the country, as Bakewell." "He was in advance of the age, and we may say full half a century before any of his neighbors.* * Dishley, [the name of his farm,] was in fact a school of *practical agricultural reform*."†

The expenditure of his "large fortune," does not

* *Farmer's Magazine*, second series, vol. vi, p. 82.

† Ibid p. 84.

appear to have resulted from his efforts to improve his breed of sheep, or from prosecuting his other operations; but, according to the authority we have referred to, his embarrassments arose principally from another source. From the distinction he acquired, his house became the resort of great numbers of visitors from various parts of the world. His expenses were great, as "his hospitality was unlimited." "Several of the principal of the nobility were frequently his guests, and Mr. BAKEWELL, whose disposition was as liberal as his mind was noble, entertained them in the same expensive style as they were accustomed to live in themselves when at home."

That it required a length of time to fix and establish the improvements which BAKEWELL made in sheep and other animals is admitted; but considering the nature of the work, it has been well remarked, that the time he took to accomplish it, "*was incredibly short.*" He began his farming operations about 1750. At what period he commenced the improvement of sheep, we are not exactly informed. It is said that in 1760 his rams did not sell for more than two or three guineas per head. From this time he gradually advanced in terms, and in 1770 he let some for twenty-five guineas a head for the season. MARSHALL states that in 1786 BAKEWELL let *two-thirds* of a ram, (reserving a third for himself,) to two breeders, for a hundred guineas each, the entire services of the ram being rated at three hundred guineas the season. It is also stated that he made that year by letting rams, more than one thousand pounds.

In 1789 he made twelve hundred guineas by three "ram-brothers," and two thousand guineas from seven, and from his whole letting, "full three thousand guineas." Six or seven other breeders made from five hundred to a thousand guineas each, and the whole amount of ram-letting of BAKEWELL's breed is said to have been not less, that year, than *ten thousand pounds*.

We presume it will not be doubted that this breed of sheep was "*established,*" in public opinion, at the time these prices were obtained. BAKEWELL died in 1795, at the age of 69.

It is true that still more extraordinary prices were obtained for the use of rams of this breed after BAKEWELL's death. PITT, in his "*Survey of Leicestershire,*" mentions that in 1795, Mr. ASTLEY gave three hundred guineas for the use of a ram of this breed, engaging at the same time, that he should serve *gratis* twenty ewes owned by the man of whom the ram was hired—making for the entire use of the ram that season, four hundred and twenty guineas. In 1796 Mr. ASTLEY gave for the use of the same ram, three hundred guineas, and took forty ewes to be served gratis. At the price charged for the service of the ram to each ewe, the whole value for the season was five hundred guineas. He served one hundred ewes. In 1797 the same ram was let to another person at three hundred guineas, and twenty ewes sent with him—the serving of which was reckoned at a hundred guineas, and the ram was restricted to sixty more; which brought his value for the season to four hundred guineas. Thus the ram made in three seasons, the enormous sum of *thirteen hundred guineas*.

We have nothing to do, at present, with the question whether the value of these animals was not exaggerated. The actual superiority of the breed over the stock of the country, must have been obvious, and this point we wish kept in mind.

This breed of sheep is continued to the present day, and it has been remarked by a respected writer, that they will "remain a lasting monument of BAKEWELL's skill." As to their origin, the testimony shows them to have been of *mixed blood;* though no breed is more distinct in its characters, or transmits its qualities with more certainty; and if we were without any other example of successful crossing, the advocates of the system might still point triumphantly to the Leicester or Bakewell sheep.

But what are the opinions of our best modern breeders in regard to the practicability of producing distinct breeds by crossing? ROBERT SMITH, of Burley, Rutlandshire, an eminent sheep-breeder, in an essay on the "Breeding and Management of Sheep," for which he received a prize from the Royal Agricultural Society, (1847,) makes the following remarks:—"The crossing of pure breeds has been a subject of great interest amongst every class of breeders. While all agree that the first cross may be attended with good results, there exists a diversity of opinion upon the future movements, or putting the crosses together. Having tried experiments, (and I am now pursuing them for confirmation,) in every way possible, I do not hesitate to express my opinion, that by proper and judicious crossing through several generations, a most valuable breed of sheep may be raised and established; in support of which I may mention the career of the celebrated BAKEWELL, who raised a *new* variety from other long-wooled breeds by dint of perseverance and propagation, and which have subsequently corrected all other long-wooled breeds.

We might cite other evidence to show that BAKEWELL derived the originals of his flock from various breeds; but for our present purpose, it is not necessary to enter more into this part of the subject.

It will be admitted that the general principles which govern the propagation of animals are the same in all races, and, therefore, a system that has produced the improvement of one species may, of course be relied on for others. The writer by no means advocates indiscriminate crossing; to become a good breeder, by the practice of any system, requires a degree of judgment and skill in the selection and management of animals, rarely attained; and hence it results that of the many attempts which are made for the improvement of stock, few, comparatively are successful, and many are productive of injury rather than benefit.

But as new breeds have originated by crossing, in almost every species of domestic animals, a brief notice of some of them may be useful. We will begin with horses.

The Arabian breed, the most eminent in the world, and the acknowledged source of improvement in most other existing breeds, was in its origin, according to Col. CHARLES HAMILTON SMITH, (see *Naturalists Library,*) "*a race of great intermixture.*" The English Race-horse is admitted to have been derived from a mixture of the blood of the Turk, Barb, Arab, Persian and Spanish, with more or less of the ancient British stock. (See LOW, YOUATT and SMITH.) The Hunters, says Low, "have been mixed not only with one another, but with every other race which seemed fitted to give the conformation and characters required. The horses of Spain, Italy, and Turkey, nay of Barbary and Arabia, have been resorted to." The Suffolk Punch, according to the authorities above quoted, was descended from a cross of the Norman stallion and Suffolk cart mare. The Clydesdale breed is said to have originated from a cross with stallions brought from Flanders and the best Lanark mares. The Andalusian, (the parents of the celebrated *canalos* of California.) were derived from a mixture of the Barbary and Spanish blood; and the highly esteemed Norman, is a cross from the Andalusian with the old Norman draught horse.

All these may be claimed as examples of the good results of judicious crossing in horses, and yet the proposition to preserve some valuable stocks which originated in a similar way, has been discouraged, on the supposition that breeding them together "would be on-

ly insuring uniformity of defects, and making them, in the end, utterly worthless"!

Among sheep, of breeds that may be called artificial, besides the Leicester, (originated by BAKEWELL, as before shown from a mixture of several long-wooled breeds,) we have the Cotswolds, which are a cross of the Leicester and old Cotswold, and a sub-variety of the Cotswold called the Improved Oxfordshire, which have arisen within a few years chiefly through the agency of Mr. LARGE, of Broadwell, Oxfordshire. The celebrated Cheviot breed of Scotland is a mixture of the Leicester with the old Cheviot stock. Some experiments are now going on in England, in reference to crossing the South Downs and Hampshire Downs with the Leicesters and Cotswolds, and Mr. TWYNHAM and Mr. HILLIARD have flocks originated by crossing these breeds which have received many prizes and have been repeatedly commended in high terms. But as these may be considered not fully "established," we only mention them.

Of cattle, we have at least two esteemed breeds—the Durham or Improved Short-Horn, and the Ayrshire, which according to the most authentic accounts, were of mixed origin.

Of swine, it may be safely said that we have not a single variety of any value that was not derived from a mixture of breeds.

In dogs, the advantages of crossing have been not less remarkable than in the animals above mentioned. Several varieties now considered distinct were originally produced by intermixture. YOUATT, in his work entitled "*The Dog*," tells us that the Fox-hound is the old English hound "sufficiently crossed with the Greyhound to give him lightness and speed without impairing his scent." He tells us, also, that the Pointer "is evidently descended from the hound;" and that the Bull-Terrier is a cross between the Bull-dog and Terrier, and "is generally superior, both in appearance and value, to either of its progenitors."

A cross between the Bull-dog and Greyhound, of which he gives an account, deserves special notice. "Towards the close of the last century," says Mr. Y., "Lord Orford, a nobleman enthusiastically devoted to coursing, imagined, and rightly, that the greyhound of his day was deficient in courage and perseverance. He bethought himself how this could be best rectified, and he adopted a course which brought upon him much ridicule at the time, but ultimately redounded to his credit. He selected a bull-dog, one of the smooth, rat-tailed variety, and he crossed one of his greyhound bitches with him. He kept the female whelps, and crossed them with some of his fleetest dogs, and the consequence was, that after the sixth or seventh generation, there was not a vestige left of the form of the bull-dog, but his courage and his indomitable perseverance remained; and having once started after his game, he did not relinquish it until he fell exhausted, or perhaps died. This cross is now almost universally adopted. It is one of the secrets in the breeding of the greyhound."

Mr. YOUATT goes on to relate the exploits of a celebrated bitch of this breed called Czarina, which won forty-seven matches and was never beaten.* This same bitch commenced breeding in the thirteenth year of her age, and two of her progeny, Claret and Young Czarina challenged the whole kingdom and won their matches. Most of their progeny proved very fleet, some of them sold for a hundred guineas each, and their blood it is said, "can now be traced in almost every good dog in the kingdom."

Of poultry, it is well known that several of the most noted varieties originated from crosses. Even the Dorking fowl, which by some advocates of "*pure*" breeding has been held in great estimation, was, many years ago, pronounced by ARTHUR YOUNG, "*a bastard breed*,"* produced by a cross of the Malay and Poland or Hamburgh fowl.

We trust our remarks will not be misunderstood; our main object has been to show that certain breeds of animals have been produced by crossing. Other breeds—such as the Devon, Hereford, Galloway and West Highland cattle, and the South Down and Merino sheep have been improved without any foreign admixture. The expediency of crossing must be determined by circumstances; the breeder's course must be adapted to the materials at his command. Where animals of the desired form and properties can be found in the same breed, we should decidedly choose them for propagation in preference to introducing alien blood. But the breeder should have a distinct and definite object in view, he should carefully consider the means of attaining it; and with the requisite facilities, his succes will be proportionate to his judgment and attention.

* Lord Orford was so enthusiastically fond of coursing, that he insisted contrary to the wishes of his friends, on riding out to witness the performance of his favorite bitch, though he was at the the time seriously ill. She won the stakes; but in the excitement and exultation at the moment of victory, Lord O. fell from his horse and almost immediately expired.

THE KERRY BREED OF COWS.—I here give an account of the Kerry cows, as far as a short experience of the qualities of four of that breed, and the accounts I had previously heard of them, justifies me in offering an opinion. The yield of milk I consider to be quite equal in quality and quantity to that of an average Alderney, which sort I have kept, and the Kerry possesses several advantages over that breed. In the first place a Kerry is very much cheaper to buy; secondly, it is much cheaper to keep, and with less risk, being much hardier in constitution, and capable of thriving on rough and scanty pasturage; thirdly, the meat is very much better, as the carcase of an old Alderney is little more than skin and bone; fourthly, the calf, if by a bull of a larger breed, such as a short-horn, is equal in size to that of an Alderney.—*English Farmer's Herald.*

COMPOST SHEDS.—Among the objects most worthy of our agriculturists' attention, are compost sheds; a cemented pit, roofed in, with walls on three sides. In this kind of shed manure may be economically manufactured, with as much industry and care as on a Flemish farm. These kinds of sheds are kept constantly filled with vegetable and animal refuse of all kinds, amongst which is mixed from time to time a bag of guano, to promote the decomposing fermentation; with the aid of liquid manure the mass is very soon converted into a highly exciting compost, and conveyed away either for immediate application, or to be preserved in a casing of soil, if no crop or ground be ready to receive it. Thus the manufacture is constantly going on, and guano, the most costly of imported fertilizers, is made to multiply its own peculiar properties to an incalculable amount.—*Ib.*

TOP-DRESSING FOR GRASS-LANDS.—Bones dissolved in muriatic acid, will be a good top-dressing for grass-lands. Boiled will be more easily dissolved than raw bones. They must be put in a vessel, wetted till they will take up no more water, and then have the acid poured over them.—*Ib.*

THE FRUIT TRADE.—The Patent Office Report for 1847, states that the quantity of apples shipped from Oneida county, N. Y., (chiefly from four townships,) was ten thousand barrels in 1845, seven or eight thousand in 1846; and eighteen thousand in 1847. The most productive orchard, known as the Goodsell orchard, containing about six acres, yielded in 1845 more than one thousand barrels, which sold for over a thousand dollars.

* "Survey of Sussex."

THE POTATO DISEASE, &c.

EDITORS CULTIVATOR—I am sorry to announce to you the undoubted existence of the "Potato Disease" among us. I have been confidently looking for its appearance for some days past, as we have had, since the 30th of May, precisely those alternations of weather which have invariably accompanied it in former years. From May 30th to June 9th, (with the exception of warm showery weather on the 3d and 5th,) the weather was almost constantly cold and drizzly. During this period (June 1st,) we had a slight touch of frost. From June 11th to 13th, inclusive, the weather was very bad, the thermometer sinking just to freezing point at night on the 13th, and the days exhibiting a dry lacerating chilly wind, that injured all tender plants very much.

From the 15th to the 19th we had five very warm days, followed, on the last day, by copious rain. On the 23d and 24th, the wind was so rough and cold as to make it necessary to cover melons, &c., wherever it was possible. This was succeeded suddenly by hot weather on the 26th and 27th.

Lastly, from July 4th to 10th, we had one continued chill, making it necessary to cover tender plants, such as melons and cucumbers, as much as in the month of May. The difference in the weather between this and the years '44, '46 and '47, when the potato disease prevailed so extensively, has been, that the changes have been much more numerous than in those years, but not quite so severe. The thermometer has not usually sunk so low, nor the wind been so lacerating to vegetation. Especially the severe chills that occurred from the 11th to the 15th of July, 1846; and again from the 11th to 21st of June, and from the 24th of July to the 3rd of August, 1847, (all of which preceded periods of potato disease,) were more severe than those of the present year.

The morbid indications on the potato now first, just becoming visible, are three: a steel blue coloring on the points of some of the upper leaves,—a rusty look on those that are lower and central in the hill, together with a single withered leaf on the apex of the plant, especially of such spires as exhibit no blossoms. This withered leaf, together with the others exhibiting morbid indication, speedily become dry.

As the depression of the temperature has not been so low, nor continued for so long a time as in former years, when the potato was diseased, so I hope the morbid appearance will not increase rapidly, but gradually yield, under mild steady weather, until a healthy action is restored to the system of the plant.

If such should be the result, the potato will live out its natural life, or nearly so; and on digging in the autumn, we shall discover only occasional traces of disease on the tubers. *Nothing is more evident to careful observers of the progress of this disease, than the fact that it does not originate locally in the tuber, but is the result of morbid secretions in the plant itself; and that hence, in point of time, the disease of the tuber follows that of the herbage.* Should it be asserted that disease has sometimes been known to succeed hot showery weather, (as is probably the fact,) when none of the foregoing morbid indications appeared, still the existence of a morbid condition of the secretions of the plant is then just as undoubted.

The *mode* by which severities of weather produce this disease is, I think, obvious. The brightness and warmth of our summers, approach very near to those of the tropics. Hence all those tropical and semi-tropical plants that mature their fruits in from 12 to 20 weeks, and do not require the highest heats of these regions, may be raised here with tolerable success, in an ordinary season. Melons, cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, corn, beans, egg-plants, tomatoes and potatoes, are all of this class. The potato being moreover a native of the *mountains* of the tropical regions, presents itself among us already, by that fact, half acclimated.

Now, soil being left out of the account, the first requisition, in this whole class of plants, is *heat* and *light;* just as *air* and *moisture* are to our hardy ones, such as cabbage, turneps, the grasses, and the grains.

The Potato, however, requires less heat and more moisture than any other tender plant we cultivate, and so presents points of similarity to our half hardy ones.

While this class of plants enjoy steady warm and bright weather, they are sure to grow with any tolerable culture. But let sudden changes occur; as that of high and dry heats succeeded by long and damp chills, and the deprivation of their nutrimental juices is inevitable. This, attended with the laceration of foliage by the wind, and the sudden return of warm weather, producing a ruinous perspiration from the foliage before the earth is warm enough adequately to restore the circulation of the plant, finishes the work of death. Any or all these causes occurring in mitigated forms and degrees, produce proportional results of unfruitfulness and disease. In such ways the vital force of the plant yields to the stronger influence of chemical action.

Had those who have speculated on the causes of the potato disease cultivated the small list of tropical plants noticed above, though but for a single unfavorable season, side by side; and had they at the same time, heeded the well ascertained physiological laws of tender plants, they would, I think, have come unanimously to this single and simple conclusion, *that all tropical plants cultivated here, suffer usually and mainly from infelicities of weather, especially damp chills; and that the morbid indications in this whole class of plants are as nearly the same as the difference of foliage and fruit will permit.* Hence I would as soon talk of *Tomato*, or *Melon*, as of *Potato* disease. The only peculiarity in regard to the potato, is the recency of its marked liability to disease. Indeed, such are the unalterable laws of vegetable physiology, that had we a minute history of the potato, as cultivated a century ago in our own land, we should, I doubt not, find frequent slight traces at least of its present morbid manifestation.

But I did not intend now to write an essay on this subject. Let those who would see the illustration and proof of the foregoing positions consult a treatise on the subject, contained in the "Transactions of the New-York State Agricultural Society, for 1847," now just published.

July 22nd. The indications of disease on the herbage of the potato, is now everywhere apparent; although its progress has been much less rapid than in 1846, or the second attack in 1847. On the day of the preceding date, (July 14th,) we had a shower of rain followed by chills and wind of considerable severity and continuance, so that I feared they would enhance the morbid tendencies pre-existing.

August 8th. Under the last preceding date, we enjoyed a fine warm rain succeeded by cool, but not cold weather. Under its influence, the influence of disease seems clearly lessoned; while those leaves that had be-

come steel blue or rusty, are dying; the others look healthful.

I have planted about three acres of potatoes on a gravelly loam, a little richer than was desirable, as it has induced too great rankness of herbage. It is here, I conceive, that my principle danger of disease lies.

The field had been a pasture for some years. It was turned over by the plow last November. My seed was planted from April 28th to May 2nd, inclusive. The seed was put in between the furrows with a grub hoe, from 4 to 6 inches deep, and the whole field immediately harrowed both ways. I have hoed it twice, making no hill at all, but leaving the ground clean and mellow about the plant.

The whole field appears now as though moderately hilled, from the upheaving of the soil during the formation of the tubers. I have found no trouble from my potatoes rising out of the ground as my nieghbors feared.

In cases of the rapid progress of disease, I have formerly mowed off my vines to prevent the transmission of morbid matter formed and forming in the herbage, to the tuber. But the disease has advanced so slowly this year, that I have not done this. My varieties are all early, but the process of maturity has undoubtedly been a little hastened by diseased tendencies.

August 11th. Have just discovered a slight discoloration on two or three tubers, enough to warn me of the possible rapid approach of others in the rear. The drying up of my potatoes, is evidently in steady, though not rapid process.

The Newburgh Experiment on the Potato.

In the New-York Spectator for July 3rd, I see the notice of an experiment on the potato, communicated to the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, at its recent meeting at Buffalo.

In that experiment, potatoes were planted in a very deep rich soil, in a forcing house, kept at as even a temperature as possible, without the use of artificial heat. Yet when the potatoes were dug, about three weeks before, (that is, as we may calculate, about the 1st of June,) they exhibited signs of disease. Hence the inference is drawn *that sudden alternations of temperature, or varying conditions of moisture, have no agency in the production of this disease.*

But let us see.

1st. The cultivator shut up a mountain tropical plant in the necessarily *close air* of a green house. This was probably done about the 1st of March. The plant therefore, could have had but very little fresh air during the first two months of its growth.

2nd. He planted it in *a very deep rich soil*—a soil in which every familiar cultivator of the potato knows it will not do well, since it will scarcely form tubers at all.

3d. He planted a vegetable accustomed to a cool mountain air, in the necessarily *hot atmosphere* of a green house. In such a house, the temperature would almost unavoidably, in cold and bright days in the months of March and April, run up to 100°. These circumstances—a close air, rich soil,—and hot atmosphere—are the very predicament in which tropical plants are most likely to suffer.

Altogether, I consider the experiment a most unfortunate one, and the inference drawn from it as a perfect *non sequitur*. I am not practically acquainted with the management of *forcing houses*, either with or without artificial heat; but I have cultivated *hot and cold beds*, for the last fifteen years, and a part of the time, almost by the acre; and I have yet to learn that any plant that will admit of cultivation at all in our atmosphere, can be carried through its whole progress to maturity as healthfully when thus protected as when it is permitted the enjoyment of open culture through at least a part of its course.

The physiology of the potato disease, whether viewed in relation to this single species, or to the whole class of tropical and semi-tropical plants, seems to me not to present any profound questions or inscrutible phenomena. The *recency* of its seizure on the potato is the most difficult question, and that I think is satisfactorily discussed and referred to exhausted energy in the essay just referred to.

Diseased indications in other, especially tender plants —the Season, &c.—The months of July, and of August thus far, have been very similar to that of August, 1847. The coolness, dampness and darkness have been without a parallel in some years. The season has been exceedingly like that of the north of Europe, so far as I know it descriptively.

The temperature has ranged during the day from 55° to 75° (rarely 80°) and during the night from 50° to 60°. The consequence is, that the aspect of autumn shows itself prematurely; nor do I believe that any degree or continuance of good weather will restore the aspect of nature to its wonted appearance at this season of the year.

1. Hardy Plants.

Asparagus, Spinach and Pie-plant have been abundant.

Onions have suffered somewhat from a cool midsummer, the bulbs exhibiting a tardiness in forming.

Parsneps and *Peas* have done well, the last showing little tendency to decayed pods as formerly when potato disease existed.

2. Half hardy Plants.

Beets are good.

Cauliflowers started well and formed some fine heads, but now scatter badly, considering the coolness of the weather.

Cabbage, Early, has been unusually good,—a little more injured by insects than formerly.

Cabbage, Late, has done well with me, but in my neighborhood has suffered severely and extensively from the formation of turnep-shaped appendages on the roots.

Carrots, Lettuce, Radishes and Turneps, have done well.

3. Tender Plants.

These have all been backward in growth, but especially in fruiting, except in cases of extraordinary protection from the coolness of the summer.

It is well known to the cultivators of tropical fruits and plants in this climate, that in cool and unpropitious seasons, their blossoms either do not fructify at all, or if they do, that the fruit drops off prematurely. Thus it was through the whole month of August, in 1847, and thus it has been during the present season.

Beans, Bush.—These have rusted badly in the foliage, but less than in 1846 in the fruit.

Corn, that was planted early in deep warm soil, has sustained its verdure and continued its growth notwithstanding summer chills. It has thus illustrated the law that vegetation that is deep rooted, and that has mostly formed its tissues, stands cold weather much better than that which has done neither.

But early corn exhibits ears few and small.

Cucumbers.—This is the hardiest of all those vines usually planted in the garden, and especially in the power of its herbage to live through damp and chilly weather, and to fruit under similar circumstances. But it commenced fruiting late; and specimens marked for seed early in July, were ruined by the long continued chill that immediately followed; while the younger crop of fruit then gathering, became stunted, pale and bitter and so unfit for market.

Egg Plant.—My plants were moderately early. A few flowers fruited during a few auspicious days in July; otherwise the whole usual season of fruiting, thus far, has been too cold for that delicate process.

So it was in 1847. Plants that did not fruit before the 24th of July, did not fruit at all, although the herbage was large and fine. A large portion of the fruit of this crop rotted in 1846, in exact coincidence of time and appearance with the potato disease.

Green Fleshed Melons.—The foliage of this vine has suffered less than in 1846 and '7, in consequence of the higher range of temperature during a chill, and the less violent character of the wind; but the process of fruiting has suffered much more than in these years from the almost uninterrupted continuance of cool weather. A few fruits set late in June, but scarcely any since, until within these last few days. So it was last year during the whole month of August. A few gentlemen about me who have melon beds in highly sheltered situations, especially such as enjoyed the aid of bottom heat arising from large compost heaps, have done better.

Water Melons.—This is the tenderest of all melons. Early plants that were forwarded in hotbeds, looked well to the end of June and set considerable fruit. But they are now nearly all dead, root and branch. A few cold bed plants transplanted with entire safety, are but just alive now, and without the aid of a long and warm autumn, must entirely fail as a crop.

Peppers.—These exhibit some fine fruit set early. Others are now just setting, but between these there are few that are intermediate.

Squashes, Summer.—This squash sets in unfavorable weather almost as freely as the cucumber, but in the *growth* of its fruit it is the tenderest of all vines. Almost all my early specimens perished by rotting at the extreme end, by becoming covered all over with small carious spots, or by becoming prematurely ripe and stinted. There is no more delicate exponent of good summer weather than the rapid and healthful growth of the fruit of the summer squash.

Squash, Winter.—This, though hardier than the preceding, will probably be a failing crop. I expect to see the fruit present in autumn, (as in 1846 and 1847,) small carious spots on its surface, gummy exudations of an offensive smell all over the skin, and (as would be expected) a tendency to early decay.

All this again is the result of sudden changes of the weather at critical periods in the growth of this plant.

Tomatoes.—I had about 700 hills that began to mature fruit about the middle of July. All the first ripe fruit for nearly the first ten days was unfit for market. By the 25th they were in fine bearing, when they suddenly received a most violent shock from cold weather, so that on the first of August nearly every hill was defoliated in the centre almost as badly as on the 10th of September ordinarily. My fear was that, in these circumstances, they would, as in some former years, die outright. But they now seem to be a little revived, so that they begin to throw out young shoots from the naked branches in the centre of the hill. The market gardeners have long been in the habit of importing a few early tomatoes, from the city of New-York. But never before have I seen the spectacle of the Utica market supplied with imported tomatoes almost to the middle of August.

5. Hardy Fruits.

Apples are few this year generally.

Pears, with me abundant for my trees.

Plums—not one to be found.

Quinces, so far as we raise them at all, are abundant.

6. Tender Fruits.

Grapes.—Those that were covered during the winter are in fruit. The springs of 1847 and 1848, unlike those of many preceding years, exhibited no frosts sufficient to cut off grapes after the buds broke.

Peaches.—None.

I ought to observe that the preceding doleful account of the season, especially in regard to tender plants, requires some abatement on account of the unusually bleak exposition of my garden. But with this slight qualification, it will hold true of Oneida county generally for the present year.

It is important to compare the preceding morbid indications, in the culture of tender plants generally, with that of the potato particularly. From such a comparison, it will appear that *the state of weather that precedes the potato disease, simultaneously, similarly and usually equally, precedes a diseased condition in every other tender plant usually cultivated among us, the soil, time of planting, care in the culture, being substantially the same in each case.*

If such be the fact, how can we avoid the conviction that similar causes of disease, be they what they may, are in action in each case. C. E. G.

Utica, August, 1848.

Answers to Inquiries.

Early-Cut Hay.—"Does early-cut hay, when fed to cows, prevent or lessen their difficulties in calving or cleaning?" This question is asked by a correspondent at Clarendon, Vt., who states that for several years past, he has fed his cows in the winter on hay cut chiefly in the month of September. He states that the cows have generally been in good order in the spring, but that they have frequently had difficulty in calving. He has given them rye meal, which has proved useful; but beans, mixed with corn meal, and wet up together, have been most effective in causing the cows to cleanse well. In answer to the above question, we think most dairymen will agree that early cut hay is better for cows than that which is ripe. Hay from green grass, keeps the animal system in a more natural condition; it prevents that tendency to constipation of the bowels, which at the time of parturition is very likely to produce fever, and lead to the difficulties mentioned.

Bed-Bugs.—"A Subscriber," Granby, Ct. To prevent these troublesome insects, use bedsteads that have no holes through them, and which screw together so tightly as to leave no cavities; use board slats instead of cords; and if there is any appearance of bugs, apply corrosive sublimate and cheap rum, whiskey, or alcohol, to the places where they are likely to lodge themselves. It may be applied with a feather, and once a week will answer. If the bugs come out of the wall or floor, set the bedstead where it cannot come in contact with the wall, and occasionally use the above solution around the bottom of the posts and on the floor where they stand.

Specimen of Muck.—S. W., North Easton, N. Y. The muck, of which you sent a sample, would probably prove useful as a fertilizer on the soil you describe.

"Argillaceous Earth."—S. W. The sample sent contains much sand, a little alumina, and a little iron—no lime. It might be of some service on a loose, sandy or gravelly soil.

Extirpation of Couch or Quack Grass.—S. W. Work the ground thoroughly when it is moderately dry. A spring-tooth horse-rake, with large teeth has been used for cleaning out the roots and gathering them into piles, with good effect.

Best Time for setting out an Orchard.—S. W. In general, we should prefer spring; but if the ground is dry and not liable to be thrown by frost, fall planting does very well.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

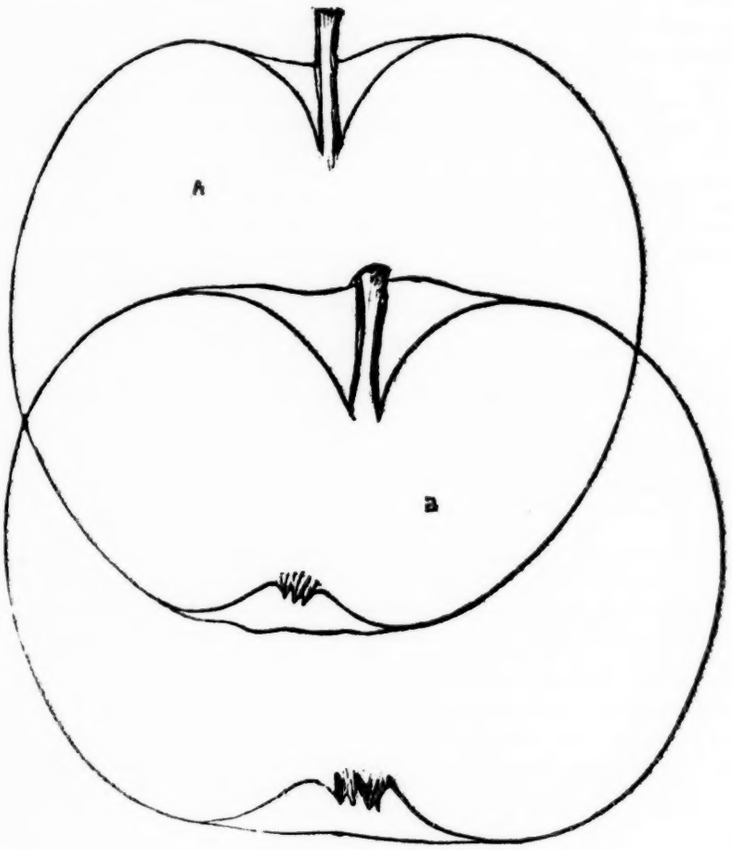
CONDUCTED BY J. J. THOMAS.

New & Newly Introduced Apples.

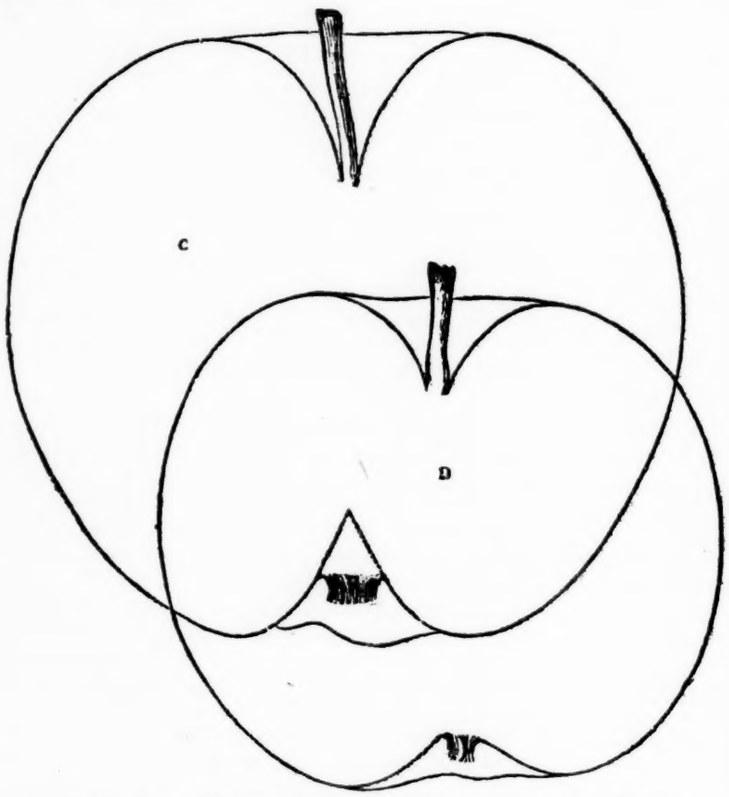
EARLY WINTER APPLES.

MOTHER.—A new, handsome late autumn and early winter apple, of the highest quality. It originated at Bolton, Worcester county, Mass. It is large, oblong-ovate, slightly approaching conical, obscurely and obtusely ribbed; surface a high, warm rich red on yellow ground, a deep red to the sun, in obscure streaks; stalk three-quarters of an inch long, in a moderate cavity; calyx in a small plated basin; flesh yellow, more so towards the outside, tender, moderately juicy, rich, very spicy, mild sub-acid or nearly neutral flavor, with some admixture of sweetness. This variety approaches somewhat in external aspect, the Esopus Spitzenburgh, and has the rich yellow flesh and spiciness of that celebrated fruit, but is far less acid.

KING APPLE.—Cultivated in Cayuga and Tompkins counties, but not widely spread. Fruit large, roundish, flattened at ends, nearly regular; distinctly striped and dotted with a dark, rather dull red, on a yellow or greenish yellow ground, the whole color possessing a remarkably rich appearance; stalk from three-quarters to an inch long; calyx in a round, slightly waved, or nearly even basin: flesh yellow, remarkably tender, very rich, spicy, sub-acid, of first rate quality. Where known, it commands as high a price in market as any other apple of its season. Growth upright, vigorous.



A. *Mother.*—B. *King Apple.*



C. *Hubbardston Nonsuch.*—D. *Fameuse, or Pomme de Neige.*

HUBBARDSTON NONSUCH.—This apple, although it has been cultivated many years in Massachusetts, has not yet been extensively disseminated throughout the country. It is described by Manning, Kenrick, and Downing. It originated at Hubbardston, Mass.

Fruit rather large, roundish-ovate, tapering somewhat from the middle each way, nearly regular; skin marked with broken stripes and numerous dots of light yellowish red, on a rich yellow, or orange-yellow ground; stalk scarcely an inch long, in a moderate acute cavity; calyx in a ribbed basin; flesh yellowish white, compact, moderately fine grained, with a remarkably rich, slightly sub-acid flavor, with a strong mixture of a rich sweet. One of the first among first-rate apples—about equal to the Swaar as a winter table apple, and decidedly superior in flavor to the Baldwin.

FAMEUSE, or *Pomme de Neige.*—Downing remarks that this is "a

very celebrated Canada fruit, which has its name, (*Pomme de Neige*, or Snow apple,) from the snow-white color of its flesh, or, as some say, from the village whence it was first taken to England." Perhaps it may be regarded as strictly an autumn apple, although in northern latitudes, it keeps well into winter. It is known to a limited extent throughout the country.

Fruit of medium size, sometimes rather small, round, even, and regular, rarely flattened at the end; color a fine deep clear red, with indistinct stripes on a whitish ground; stalk quite slender, three-quarters of an inch long; in a rather small cavity; calyx in a small, wrinkled basin; flesh remarkably white, often with faint streaks of red, breaking, juicy, very fine in texture, pleasant, slightly spicy, sub-acid flavor. Distinguished for its pleasant and agreeable qualities more than for its richness. First rate.

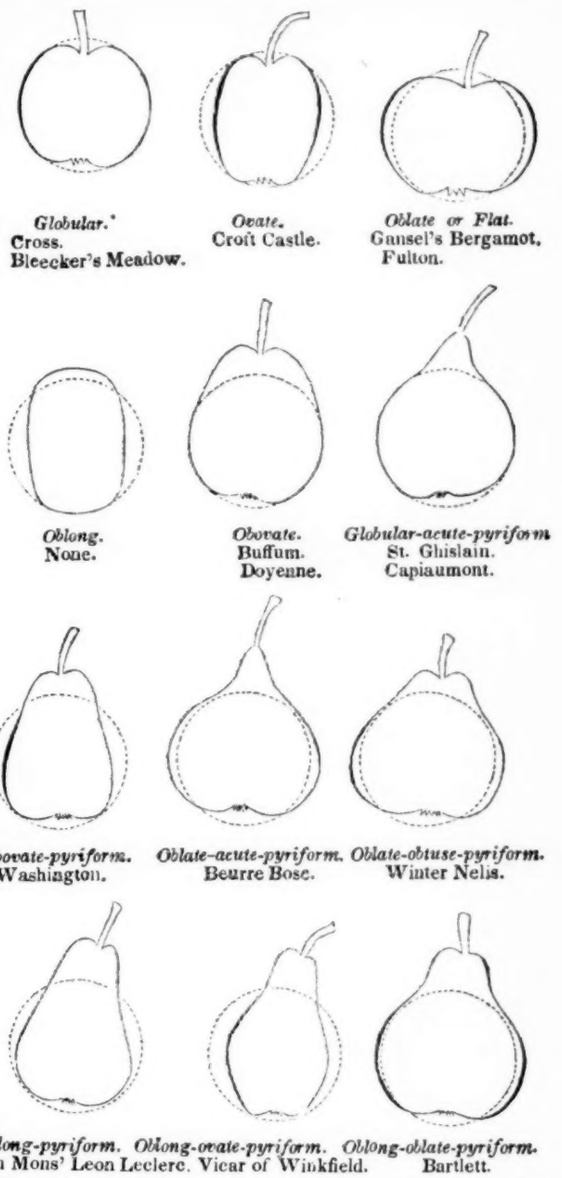
Analysis of the Forms of Pears.

The second number of that splendid and valuable work, the Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, contains a very interesting and valuable paper, consisting chiefly of figures, on the "Analysis of the Forms of Pears." We have taken the liberty, however, in one essential instance, to change the descriptive phrase applied to them, which we shall point out.

Although these figures nearly explain themselves, it may be remarked in the language of J. E. Teschemacher, the author of the article referred to, that "the analysis is performed by means of a simple fundamental figure of a circle, on the variations from which, combined with different pyramidal forms of the pear, the descriptions are founded; and in order to exhibit these distinctly, the original circle, when not a portion of the outline of form is delineated by dots." It is also observed that there are examples where the irregularity in the forms of pears is such, as to preclude rigid accuracy in the application of these principles. The remark is added that "the same forms and explanations may also be used in descriptions of the apple, with the substitution of *pyramidal* for *pyriform;* and with the observation that the small end of the pyramid in the apple is at the calyx, while in the pear it is at the stem."

The instance in which we have deviated from the language of the original, in copying these figures, and their explanatory phrases, is in substituting the term *oblate* for *obovate*. We should not have presumed to make this change were we not borne out both by the ordinary definition of the term, and by the universal usage of naturalists as well as pomologists. The term *ovate*, as is well known, implies egg-shaped, or an oval smaller at one end; *obovate*, has the position of the larger and smaller end reversed. Thus, in botany, an ovate leaf is like the longest section of an egg, the larger end being at the base, as in the beech and balsam poplar; it is obovate when of the same shape but larger at the apex, as in the alder and spice-wood. Hence, also, a pear is ovate when the stem is at the larger end; and obovate, when at the smaller. But in the article from which we have copied these figures, the term *obovate* is applied to fruit designated as *oblate* or *flat;* a change in its common meaning so great, that we are puzzled to account for the deviation. A similar application of the term in botany would cause the leaves of such plants as the *Asarum canadense* and *Heteranthera reniformis* to be described as obovate, totally different from all usage. Hence, in deference to usage, we have presumed to restore the term, and apply oblate and its combinations, to such fruits as are flattened at the ends.

The principle, however, of referring the multitude of



Globular. Cross. Bleecker's Meadow.
Ovate. Croft Castle.
Oblate or Flat. Gansel's Bergamot. Fulton.
Oblong. None.
Obovate. Buffum. Doyenne.
Globular-acute-pyriform. St. Ghislain. Capiaumont.
Obovate-pyriform. Washington.
Oblate-acute-pyriform. Beurre Bose.
Oblate-obtuse-pyriform. Winter Nelis.
Oblong-pyriform. Van Mons' Leon Leclerc.
Oblong-ovate-pyriform. Vicar of Winkfield.
Oblong-oblate-pyriform. Bartlett.

different forms in the pear to so simple a figure as the circle, and describing their variations from this figure by simple and appropriate terms, which appears to be entirely new, we regard as a very valuable suggestion. It will serve to point out, with clearness and brevity, some forms which would otherwise require many words. For instance, the Vicar of Winkfield partakes of the character of oblong and pyriform, and it has the slight taper towards the calyx exhibited in the figure of the "ovate" form; hence this is at once expressed by the compound term, "oblong-ovate-pyriform."

Onondaga or Swan's Orange Pear.

We notice, in the last number of the *Horticulturist*, a statement of H. H. Crapo, of New Bedford, that this pear fails to make a good growth when grafted or budded on the quince, whether single or double-worked; and that in every instance the trees presented a weak and sickly appearance, while those on pear stocks were vigorous, more rapid in growth and very healthy.

We are satisfied that the success of some varieties of the pear depends as well upon other circumstances, as upon the nature of the variety. The writer has trees of the Onondaga budded directly upon the quince, which have made as vigorous a growth the present season as on the pear, or as any other variety out of 50 sorts, except the Genesee and Louise Bonne of Jersey, the shoots

averaging from two and a-half to three feet in length. On the other hand, some varieties famed for their success upon the quince, have nearly or totally failed; some which succeeded perfectly last year, have made but little growth the present; the leaves have turned pale, and copious applications of copperas water and of iron filings at the roots have failed to restore them. These effects may perhaps be ascribed to the season, or to the soil, although all such explanations would be conjectural. The soil is sandy or gravelly loam, which never cracks by baking; and the season, although moist, warm, and producing a rapid growth with most trees, has been unusually attended with what is called the "*leaf*-blight," in the pear and plum.

Pomological Convention at Buffalo.

This convention, called together through the exertions of the officers of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, and of the Horticultural Society of Buffalo, assembled on the first ultimo, and extended its sessions through the 2d and 4th, occupying three days in all. Fear had been entertained that at so early a season, but few fruits could be collected; a large number, however, were received from several different states, and among them many varieties ripening so early as to be usually excluded from our autumnal exhibitions. In other respects, the convention may be regarded as a very successful effort, and has resulted in the interchange of much valuable information.

Among the principal contributors were noticed the following:—Robert Manning, Salem, Mass.; Charles Downing, and A. J. Downing, Newburgh, N. Y.; F. W. Hayes, Newark, and Thomas Hancock, Burlington, N. J.; David Thomas, Aurora, W. R. Smith Macedon, and Ellwanger, Barry & Rowe, and Bissel, Hooker & Sloane, Rochester, Benj. Hodge, and A. Bryant & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. R. Elliott, Cleveland, Ohio; George Andrews, Montreal; James Dougall, Amherstburgh, C. W.; A. C. Hubbard Detroit; all of whom presented large and interesting collections. Charles Hamilton, of Canterbury, Orange county, N. Y., sent to the convention a large and very fine assortment of plums; and several other smaller collections were received, among which were those of J. W. Bailey, of Plattsburgh; L. F. Allen, Black Rock; N. Goodsell, Greece, N. Y., and others. The most interesting and important varieties in these collections, were taken up, and occupied the time of the convention during its several sittings.

The number of delegates in attendance was between fifty and sixty,—from the states of Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri, and from the two provinces of Canada—fourteen states and provinces in all. The convention was organized by the appointment of DAVID THOMAS, of Aurora, N. Y., as President; three secretaries and ten Vice-Presidents, from as many different states and provinces. A set of rules, for the government of its deliberations, was adopted by the convention, the substance of which was as follows:—The most perishable fruits to be examined first, and to be brought to the notice of the convention by a committee appointed for that purpose—one variety to be examined at a time, and comparisons made from the different specimens present;—members allowed to state facts only in the briefest manner. Discussions on special subjects to be allowed during evenings and intervals, at which no one to speak more than ten minutes, nor twice on the same subject. The pomological rules adopted by the New-York State Agricultural Society, were also adopted by the Convention. Committees were subsequently appointed to examine and report on the seedling or new fruits present.

Among the more active members who participated in the discussions, were Thomas Hancock and F. W. Hayes, N. J.; Wm. R. Prince, Flushing; Charles Downing, Newburgh; Dr. H. Wendell, Albany; P. Barry, J. W. Bisseli, and N. Goodsell, Rochester; B. Hodge and W. R. Coppock, Buffalo; J. J. Thomas, Macedon; L. F. Allen, Black Rock; all in New-York; F. R. Elliott, Cleveland, and H. H. Coit, Euclid, Ohio; J. D. G. Nelson, Fort Wayne, Indiana; J. C. Holmes, Detroit, A. T. Prouty, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. A. Kennicott, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas Allen, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Beadle, St. Catherines, and James Dougall, Amherstburgh, C. W.

With a single exception of a fruit convention held last year at Columbus, for the state of Ohio only, this appears to have been the first attempt of the kind ever made in this country. It was of course to be expected that in so untrodden a path, some time would be consumed in settling preliminaries, and in adopting the best mode of action. Difficulties existed, perhaps inseparably connected with a convention of this nature, which occasioned some confusion, and which are well worthy the attention of those having the control of future meetings of this kind. In all deliberative bodies, it is absolutely essential to preserve order. But specimens must be selected from large collections while the discussions are going on—and if members are to speak *understandingly* of these, they must "*cut and try.*" If fifty delegates are present, it evidently becomes a matter of extreme difficulty to prevent noise and confusion—more especially if they give way to the strong temptation to converse with each other, instead of always addressing the chair. We know of but one way to prevent effectually this evil, where the convention may consist of more than ten or twelve persons, although an energetic chairman, by constant effort, may do much to lessen it. This is, to devote one room to the exhibition of the fruits, and another to the use of the delegates. The fruit room, during the hours of session, only to be entered by a committee of selection, who are to be well acquainted with what is on hand, and single varieties, selected from all the different collections when they are to be found, presented at a time to the convention. The specimens, if practicable, should be sufficiently numerous to enable each member to taste, and should be placed on accessible tables for this purpose. No provision of this kind was made at Buffalo, and the consequence was, that those who had loud and clear voices usually made themselves heard by the reporter, even at those more noisy periods when a dozen were engaged in examinations and private conversation at once. The disscussions, and statements of facts, were, to fruit cultivators, in the highest degree interesting. Some of the conclusions reached we give below:—

PEACHES.

Early Barnard.—A good, very hardy, and productive peach, known in many parts of Western New-York under the name of Yellow Alberge, and in some instances as Yellow Rareripe, but quite distinct from either, and much superior to the European Alberge.

Cooledge's Favorite. Late specimens were presented, and it was decided by all who are acquainted with it, to be first rate in quality.

Jaques' Rareripe, (one of the largest yellow peaches known,) was unanimously recommended as "a fine large Early peach, but not of the highest quality in flavor." Nearly the same verdict was given in relation to

Crawford's Early, a remarkably showy variety, specimens of which were presented measuring nine and a-half inches in circumference, with a statement by F. R. Elliot, of Cleveland, that he had measured some the present season *eleven inches* in circumference.

Haines' Early Red, from different sources, was considered by a part of the delegates, as identical with the *Honest John*, or *Large Early York* of New-Jersey, while others regarded it as distinct; but all voted it a first rate variety.

The *Early Malden* peach, a new seedling, was presented by James Dougall, of Amherstburgh, C. W., having been kept two weeks in ice. It promises to be an acquisition of the highest value. It is of good size, red, very free from the stone, of excellent flavor, the leaves glandular, and it ripens about the time of the serrated Early York and Early Tillotson. It has borne three years.

The *Snow peach* was decided to be a first rate variety for preserving, but the convention was divided as to its other merits, some regarding it as first rate and others as only second rate, for the table.

The *White Imperial*, received a unanimous vote, as the *Oldmixon free*, and the *Large Early York*, of N. J., fruits of the first quality.

The *Royal George* peach was decided to be unworthy of general cultivation, on account chiefly of the mildew of its leaves and branches.

NECTARINES.

James Dougall, of C. W. presented specimens of the *Large Early Violet* nectarine, a rare variety, distinguished by its superior size from the common Early Violet, and of fine quality.

The *Downton* nectarine, from A. J. Downing, which has so high a reputation for excellence, proved to be of the very highest character.

PEARS.

The following eight varieties received the unanimous vote of the convention as pears of the first quality, and worthy of general cultivation:

Dearborn's Seedling,	*Bartlett*,
Tyron,	*Louise Bonne of Jersey.*
Rostiezer,	*Beurre d'Aremberg*,
Golden Bilboa,	*Glout Morceau.*

Dearborn's Seedling was commended, not only on account of its high flavor, but for its uniform excellence in all places and under all circumstances, although its quality is diminished when it overbears, to which it is liable.

The Tyron, fine specimens of which were sent to the convention by W. R. Smith, of Macedon, N. Y., was placed among the best summer pears. It was decided by the Philadelphia Horticultural Society, to be superior to Dearborn's Seedling.

Stevens' Genesee was pronounced, nearly unanimously, to be *among* first rate pears;

Beurre d'Aumalis, as second rate in flavor, but worthy of cultivation in large collections on account of its size, fairness, productiveness, and free growth;

The *Andrews*, as nearly first rate;

The *Marie Louise*, for general cultivation, but not unanimously;

The *Cushing*, as second rate;

The *Bezi de la Motte*, and *Julienne*, as unworthy of general cultivation.

The *Washington*, although according to the statement of Thomas Hancock, decided at Philadelphia to be superior to Dearborn's Seedling, was pronounced by the convention to be not fully first rate.

The *Bloodgood* was voted to be one of the best summer pears. On light soils it was found to be invariably fine, but several statements were made to the convention where its flavor had proved inferior on heavy soils, while others were given, where on such soils it had been excellent.

The *Brown Beurre* and *Orange Bergamot* were pronounced unworthy of cultivation.

A specimen was presented by Dr. H. Wendell, of Albany, which excited great interest, and which was believed to be the genuine BEURRE SPENCE. The tree had been received as such, four years ago, from Thomas Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, England; the fruit was wholly different from any other variety known, and although unripe, had a very promising appearance.

PLUMS.

The following varieties of the plum were decided to be first rate:—

Purple Favorite,	*Jefferson*,
Red Gage,	*Bleecker's Gage.*
Washington,	*Red Diaper*,
Green Gage,	*Coe's Golden Drop*,
Imperial Gage,	

La Royal and *Smith's Orleans*, were recommended as nearly first rate. *White Magnum Bonum* or *Yellow Egg*, first rate for the kitchen, and third rate as a table fruit. *Diamond*, as third rate.

[A notice of the examination of apples we are compelled to defer till next number.]

In the evening of the last day of the convention, an address was given before the Buffalo Horticultural Society and the delegates in attendance, by DAVID THOMAS, President of the Convention. It was deeply interesting and of a highly practical nature, richly illustrated from the mature observations and long experience of the speaker. As this address is to be published, we may notice it more fully on a future occasion.

The following evening, a large audience assembled to hear an address on Horticulture from Gen. DEARBORN, of Massachusetts, formerly President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The address was wholly extemporaneous, and was what was to be expected from his distinguished talents and eloquence. The progress of Society, from its rudest forms, and in the earliest ages, through the various gradations to the more refined civilization, was vividly traced; the early history of this progress in our own country was given; a picture of Buffalo was presented, as it was when visited by the speaker thirty-five years ago, when only *ten* buildings stood on the ground now occupied by 45 thousand inhabitants, and its entire commerce consisting of three batteaux; the rapid progress of horticulture of late years was shown, and the fact stated that more had been attained during the last five years, than in all the previous period since the settlement of the country. At Boston, where within the age of middle-aged men, the more common apples, pears and plums, were only raised, there are now establishments embracing more than a thousand different bearing varieties, and which send their products into all the different states of the Union, and to nearly every country of Europe. The exalted nature of horticultural pursuits, and the high perfection of civilization indicated by their cultivation, were strongly exhibited, with its influence in promoting the arts of peace, domestic enjoyment, and freedom.

Peaches at the South.

A Mobile correspondent of the *Horticulturist* states some very interesting facts relative to the culture of early peaches at that place. The Early Tillotson, the second year after transplanting, bore ripe fruit on the tenth day of sixth month, (June,) and he thinks "they will be as good as could be desired." The Early Yorks were ripe the 20th of the same month, and were "splendid." This is two months earlier than in central or western New-York. Would not an orchard of peaches, say a thousand acres, within a few days, by steamer, of New-York city, that would furnish us fine fruit as early as the usual strawberry season, be a very profitable investment to the cultivator, as well as a great addition to *our* comforts?

The Yellow Harvest apple at the north, is rather earlier than the earliest peaches, but we infer from a notice of the same correspondent, that it does not ripen there

as soon as the Tillotson and Early York peaches, or, in other words, the difference in climate does not so much affect its time of maturity.

Destroying Rosebugs.

I have got my *Cultivator* for August, and am not a little amused with "Hampden's" mode of killing rose bugs with "an old warming pan" filled with live coals. He would get tired of such a tool if he were working in a vineyard by the acre. He will find an easier mode of destroying them given on page 254 of the 2d vol. (new series) of the *Cultivator*,—but a better yet I think I have discovered during the past year; which is to cover the ground with straw or refuse vegetable matter. I covered about a third of my vineyard with drift stuff from the river shore—leaves, reed-grass and chip dirt, spread about three inches deep on the ground, and where that was done, there was not one-tenth as many bugs as in the rest of the vineyard. If it had been well filled in with ashes, it might have been better yet, but my object in putting it on, was the hope of benefitting the vines. The effect on the bugs was unexpected. Yr's, H. W S. Cleveland. *Burlington, N. J.*

Thoughtlessness.

A gentleman of our acquaintance in the country, built a few years since, a large and fine house, costing three thousand dollars. He subsequently was occupied in laying out and planting the grounds, and we ventured to suggest to him the propriety of setting out fifty or a hundred ornamental trees or shrubs, tastefully arranged about his dwelling. "O, he could not *afford* it!" His grounds were to be wholly planted with *fruit trees*, all in rows, particularly the front of his house. Now, we know nothing more pleasant than an abundant supply of fruit—but the inconsistency was the expenditure of from three to five hundred dollars to give an ostentatious finish to his house, and then declining to pay one hundred in purchasing, planting and tilling its immediate environs, in a manner somewhat in accordance with the rest of his operations. Why is so much reliance placed on building—so little on tasteful planting? A retrenchment of a sixth part of the cost of the house, ($500,) would scarcely have been felt or noticed;—the application of one-sixth of this fraction ($83)in judicious planting, would have made almost a little paradise around it, and contributed more to an air of comfort, respectability and beauty, than any amount of architecture without it, or with only four straight rows of plum trees.

The Best Hardy Grapes.

It would appear that the grape is peculiarly liable to changes of quality with country and locality. In the Catalogue of the London Horticultural Society, our finest native varieties do not receive much commendation. The Bland, the Elsinburgh, the Isabella, and Catawba, are all pronounced "*bad;*" nor is any other American sort more highly commended. Now we all know that these identical varieties, when well ripened in this country, are generally regarded as delicious; and when the facility of their cultivation, in comparison with most of the exotic varieties, is taken into consideration, it is not surprising that they are taking the lead of the latter in general use.

The two favorite sorts are the *Catawba* and *Isabella*. Both are hardy and are exceedingly productive. The Isabella has been generally introduced throughout the state of New-York, and is almost as familiarly known as the Spitzenburgh apple. It ripens, except in unfavorable seasons, but is too often eaten when half matured, and before its fine flavor is developed. The Catawba is hardly so early in ripening as the Isabella, but it succeeds finely in warm situations. In beauty of appearance, in excellency of flavor, and in productiveness, combined, it may be considered as taking the first rank among all hardy grapes, wherever the climate will admit its ripening. In growth, it closely resembles the Isabella, but may be easily distinguished by the rusty or brown tinge of the pubescence of its young leaves. N. Longworth of Cincinnatti, states that he has had a bunch at one of his vineyards weighing 1½ pounds.

The *York Madeira*, (totally distinct from the Alexander,) resembles the Isabella, but is free from the pulpy core of the Isabella, and ripens earlier, and hence would succeed further north. In size, it is a medium betweeen the Isabella and Elsinburgh; it is remarkable for the *shortness* of it joints. It appears to be but little known, and is not described in Downing's work on Fruits, the York Madeira being there placed as a synonym of the Alexander, an austere variety, not worth cultivating. It is not so rich, but is preferred by some to the Isabella.

The *Ohio* and *Lenoir* have been much cultivated near Cincinnati, and are estimated as fine for the table, possessing no pulp, and believed to be, at least in part, of foreign origin. At Boston and Albany, the Ohio is too tender and is of little value. The Herbemont strongly resembles the Lenoir, but differs, according to Longworth, in its less vigorous growth, darker colored wood, and the brownish cast of its terminal leaves, those of the Lenoir being green.

Horticultural Humbugs.

There are a number of these which take periodical journeys in the papers, and are thus "rescued," as the *Prairie Farmer* says, "from drowning." Among them are, that the insertion of apple grafts in a potato before planting in the earth, insures their growth; that covering asparagus stalks with a bottle, the stalk will soon swell prodigiously and fill the bottle; that the exclusion of grubs from cabbage may be effected by a circle of salt; that transplanting evergreens is successful at midsummer; that by grafting or budding the peach on the willow, the fruit, "*when*" it grows, will have no stones; that plucking potato balls will cause a great increase in the tubers; that peach and apple seeds, planted in the fruit, will infallibly re-produce the same variety; that the escape of sap, by pruning the grape in spring, will destroy the vine; that the growth of vegetables or weeds, will prevent the soil from drying by affording shade, &c.

Ripening Pears.

Those who have new varieties of pears ripening this year, must bear in mind that many of them will never exhibit their excellent qualities, unless picked just before maturity, and the ripening completed in the house. Not only must all those liable to core-rot be treated in this way, but many others. In some cases, certain varieties should be gathered two or three weeks before ripe, to prevent insipidity. We suspect the low estimate placed upon the Onondaga or Swan's Orange pear last Autumn at Boston, was in consequence of its not having been taken early enough from the tree, in a peculiar season, as specimens in the possession of the writer, picked three weeks before mellowing, were found fully equal in flavor, when tasted side by side, to the Dix and Louise Bonne of Jersey.

Errata.—Two typographical errors of a serious character, occured in the second column of the article in our last number on "*The Nursery Business.*" One, where the cost of ten acres of nursery for a year is put down as $1,000, instead of $2,000; and the other where the number of good saleable trees on 2½ acres is erroneously printed *one thousand*, instead of *ten thousand*. These errors, uncorrected, almost destroy the value of the article.

"HINTS TO EMIGRANTS."

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS, *or to those who may contemplate emigrating to the United States of America. By Rev.* D. R. THOMASON, *Secretary of the Philadelphia Emigrant's Friend Society.*

The great tide of foreign population which is constantly flowing to our shores, has long rendered some safe and correct emigrants' guide, a desideratum. Mr. THOMASON's manual we think, supplies the want indicated. It is written with much candor, and evidently with a strict aim to truth. The writer is an Englishman, who has resided in the United States eighteen years, and during that time has had opportunities for acquiring a good knowledge of the various sections. His remarks are addressed chiefly to the laboring classes of Great Britain and Ireland, who contemplate emigrating to America for the purpose of engaging in agriculture. His ideas in regard to the expediency of emigration, for people in various circumstances, appear to be well founded. It is the *small* farmers and farm-laborers, that he thinks would be most benefitted by a removal to this country. The *independent* tenant farmer, he advises to remain where he is; because "the inferior prices of farm produce in this country, and the higher rate of wages, together with the less abundant crops which are raised, less owing, probably to any inferiority of soil and climate, than to the mode of cultivation, render farming less profitable here than in England;" so that "the tenant of a large farm there, can afford to live better than the owner of the same number of acres here."

But to the two classes before mentioned, the inducements to settle in this country are great. In relation to the small farmer, it is said—"the proceeds of the sale of the stock and lease of your farm, will buy you a good farm in this country. Here you may live in independence and comfort. You have the advantage of education for your children, and may see them, instead of going down a step in society below yourself, moving upward; for it is the glory of our country, that the path of our children is upward, and that to their elevation there are no limits till they reach the summit and are in possession of the highest honors which their country can bestow."

The advantages offered to farm laborers are equally great. "They can find plenty of work here, and their children, if they are able to work, can get good places—for good boys and girls are much wanted. Servant girls may come over in any numbers, if they bring good characters with them, and they may find good places as soon as they arrive. * * * Boys above ten years of age may be placed with farmers or mechanics, until they are eighteen, and they will have board and clothing and schooling the while—girls may be placed in the same way."

He alludes to the extravagant expectations in relation to wages which foreigners, on first landing here, frequently entertain to their injury. His counsel is—"get employment as soon as you can, on any terms; be industrious, attentive, respectful; make it to the interest of your employer to keep you, and you will soon find out how much you are worth, and you will get it too."

More good advice is given in the following language: "Do not come out under the idea of settling in any of our seaports. You must keep out of the crowd, is the advice we have constantly to give to emigrants. To the want or neglect of this advice, the lamentable failures and misfortunes which befall foreigners in this country must mainly be ascribed. I know only two descriptions of emigrants who may safely calculate on finding employment in cities. These are, lads and female servants."

A word of useful caution is given to young servant girls. "I have said that men from the old country must try, as soon as they can to be like Americans; but I advise you to stay what you are; in dress, deportment, habits, the same modest, respectful, affectionate and faithful girls you were at home. You know not how much you will be prized. You have, probably, heard that in this country, female domestics are not called servants but *helps*, that they sit down at the same table with their masters and mistresses, and are altogether treated as members of the family. In the country generally, this is the case, though less so than formerly; but in our cities and larger towns, the English custom obtains; and I can assure you that the American practice is productive of much unpleasantness and annoyance, and is the principal cause why there is so little attachment between the mistress and servant. The latter may insist on equality with the former, and the claim may reluctantly be submitted to, because otherwise the '*help*' will not stay in the house; but she will be far less respected than the girl who knows her place and is willing to take it. Your duty and interest will be to leave this matter to those who employ you, and take with becoming modesty and cheerfulness whatever place is assigned you."

The section of country which the author deems most eligible for emigrants, is the southern part of the state of New-York, the states of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. Preference is also given to cleared lands, as better adapted to the general habits of foreigners than those which are heavily timbered. The latter conclusion is probably correct; and it may be true, as a general rule, that the section of country named, offers the greatest inducements to the class of settlers alluded to; but we think there are other parts where the emigrant may locate advantageously, without encountering the obstacles incident to pioneer farming, clearing the forest, &c. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., near the navigable waters, or with means of communication by railroad or canal, there are always farms, more or less improved, and with good natural soil, which may be bought comparatively cheap,—the owners having the prevalent passion for selling out and removing "west." All agricultural products suitable for transportation readily sell for cash, where there is ready communication with the lakes, and the markets may be expected to improve.

The "old lands" of Virginia are favorably spoken of for emigrants, in the work before us; and the outlines of a system of cultivation, adapted to that section, are given. The chief peculiarity of the proposed system, consists in keeping the live-stock on the soiling plan. This, on account of the facilities it affords for making manure, we have little doubt would be preferable at first—especially as there would probably be a scarcity of suitable grasses for grazing—and perhaps might be found most profitable as a permanent system.

In conclusion, we will remark that the little work contains much information, valuable in an agricultural, civil and moral view; and we cordially recommend it to the attention of the class for whom it was designed.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR AT BUFFALO.

The eighth Annual Show and Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society took place at Buffalo, agreeably to appointment, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of September, and in the aggregate may be said to have fully equalled any former exhibition. The weather, always an important element in the success of displays of this kind, was all that could have been desired, not only during the show, but for several days preceding, which greatly favored the attendance of competitors and spectators. The collection of people was immense, estimated at least at fifty thousand. We are informed that the entire receipts were upwards of six thousand dollars, and this sum would seem to justify the above estimate, as to the number of persons admitted within the gates.

The attendance from abroad was very large. Every state in the Union was represented, and the population of those parts of Ohio, Michigan and Canada, which border on the lakes, turned out in *masses*. All mingled with our own citizens with perfect harmony, and the utmost cordiality and good feeling prevailed throughout. The general appearance and demeanor of the vast crowd was highly creditable. We did not see a disorderly person, nor hear of a vicious or mischievous act. All seemed actuated by a laudable motive of learning something useful, or else desired to gratify an innocent curiosity; and nearly every one appeared pleased and satisfied. In every view of the case, the exhibition has afforded abundant cause of gratulation, —it has been a credit to the *Empire State*; both in respect to the display of its products, and the indication it has afforded of the enterprise, taste and intelligence of its citizens. It is a matter of gratification, also, that these occasions are beginning to be regarded as the *annual jubilees* of the people; and we are confident that their influence in the establishment of our reputation and good standing, is very important.

The show-ground was on an elevated ridge, about two miles north of the city, and comprised an enclosure of sixteen acres, admirably suited in every respect, to the purpose. The arrangements were generally convenient. Three large buildings received most of the manufactured articles and dairy products, and a large tent was provided for the horticultural department. The smaller implements were shown in one of the buildings, and the larger ones were arranged in the open ground.

The animals had every accommodation which could be provided on such an occasion. The cattle were fastened in a beautiful grove, which extended nearly across the entire breadth of the show-ground, and afforded ample room for several hundred animals, which being abundantly supplied with forage and pure water, reposed quietly in the shade. This was a great advantage over a situation exposed to the scorching heat of the sun. The sheep and swine were in pens, shaded by boards laid across one side. The horses were disposed mostly in the central part of the field, and when exhibited to the judges were paraded in a circular enclosure where there was sufficient space for them to display their action.

We have only room to notice briefly the different departments of the show.

The Horses were very numerous, and comprised specimens of almost every breed and variety, from the diminutive Shetland pony to the enormous English draught horse. There were no less than seventy entries for stallions, divided into four classes, in each of which there was a fair proportion of good animals.

Of horses from out of the state, there were several from Canada, eminently deserving of notice. Prominent among these was the blood stallion *Mercer*, bred by the late king William Fourth, and now owned by John Gibson, of St. Catharines, C. W. He is a horse of beautiful proportions and figure. There was on the ground a draught horse called *Clyde*, of the Clydesdale breed, from Scotland, owned by Jane Ward, of Toronto, C. W. This horse was eighteen hands high, and of great bulk. He attracted much attention. Notwithstanding his enormous size, he moved with ease, and with a lighter and more sprightly gait than many horses of not much more than half his weight. The stallion *Alfred*, of the Cleveland breed, owned by H. Davis, of Toronto, and *Young Clyde*, owned by C. Harrison, of the same place, received much commendation. Five imported Shetland ponies, presented by James Dougall, Esq., of Amherstburgh, C. W., gave additional variety and interest to this department. There was also a beautiful Mexican pony, with Spanish saddle and trimmings, offered by H. Betts, of Meadville, Pa. Two mares of the Morgan stock, presented by C. H. Blodgett, of Chelsea, Vt., were much admired. There were several pair of matched horses from Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ohio.

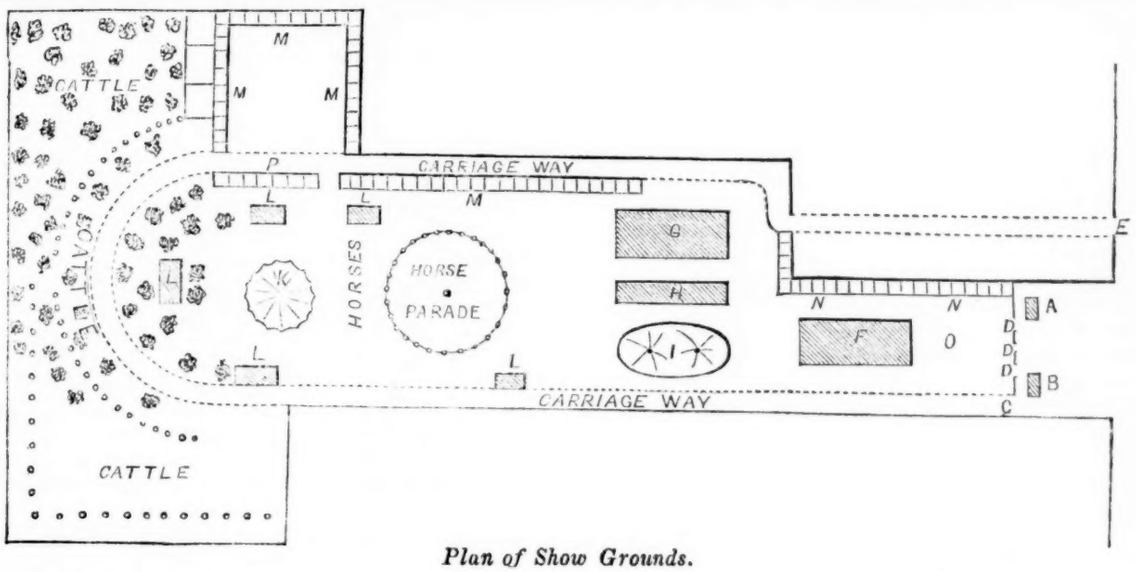
Of horses from within the state, we noticed among the class of "blood horses," *Bucyrus*, twenty-one years old, owned by S. W. Holmes, of Chautauque, Chautauque county,. (This horse was said to have been got by the *American Eclipse*, out of a mare bred by John Randolph, "of Roanoke," Va.) A very handsome and showy horse called *Young Alexander*, was presented by E. H. Ireland, of Watervleit. *Hornblower*, offered by Dr. E. C. Dibble, of Batavia, is an active horse, with strong marks of high blood.

Among the horses of "all work" we noticed two stallions, presented by John Henderson, of Mendon, Monroe county. One of these was bred in Vermont, and is a good specimen of the Morgans, except that his size is somewhat less than the average of that stock. He is a remarkably well-formed, vigorous, and active animal. The other horse is larger, but has less of the Morgan character. There was an imported stallion of the Cleveland-bay breed, called *North of England*, presented by Stephen Powell, of Lewiston; and several large and fine-looking colts, four years old, by this horse, offered by Mr. Powell and Mr. Robinson, of Lewiston.

In the class of "draught-horses," there were several deserving notice. The Norman horse *Louis Philippe*, owned by R. B. Howland, of Union Springs, Cayuga county, is an animal of great power. *Young Alfred*, offered by C. Scoby, of Springport, Cayuga county, appeared well. The four-year-old stallions belonging to Wm. Fleming, of Bethlehem, Albany county, P. Root, of Westfield, Chautauque county, and John Sybrant, of Lockport, Niagara county, all got by the imported draught-horse Sampson, were evidently strong and hardy animals.

The colts, from three years old downward, were numerous. Two two-year olds, by *Black Hawk* one owned by Gen. S. M. Burroughs, of Medina, and the other by Andrew Ellicot, of Shelby, Orleans county, attracted great attention. If they meet with no accident they will make horses that will be *heard from*.

Many breeding mares and foals were exhibited, but with a few exceptions they were of an inferior *caste*. Some good single horses were shown in harness. There



Plan of Show Grounds.

References.—*A.* Secretary's office. *B.* Treasurer's office. *C.* Carriage entrance. *D D. D.* Foot entrances. *E.* Carriage egress. *F.* Mechanics' Hall. *G.* Manufacturers' Hall. *H.* Dairy Hall. *I.* Horticultural Tent. *K.* Society's Tent. *L. L. L. L.* Refreshments. *M. M. M. M.* Sheep pens. *N. N.* Poultry houses. *O.* Implements and machines. *P.* Pens for Swine.

were several pair of matched horses, but they were not in general as good as those offered at previous exhibitions of the Society.

The CATTLE were more numerous than usual. There were specimens of Durhams, Herefords, Devons, Ayrshires, and grades. Several of different breeds were from Canada, and some from Ohio. J. B. EWART, of Dundas, C. W., and GEO. WATERS, of the same place, showed several fine cows, bulls, and heifers. of the Ayrshire breed. Messrs. DOUGALL, of Amherstburgh, DAVIS, of Toronto, and Maj. ROOTH, of Dundas, showed some good Short-horns, of various ages. SAMUEL CLOON, of Cincinnati, Ohio, exhibited a very large and showy Short-horn bull, five years old, called *Sultan*, and two handsome calves. FREDERICK BROWN, of Hudson, Summit county, Ohio, exhibited two large Short-horn cows, bred in Kentucky.

The Short-horns from our own state were numerous, but in general, we think the quality was not equal to most former exhibitions. The class, however, comprised several fine animals. The principal exhibitors were Col. SHERWOOD, of Auburn, L. F. ALLEN, Esq., of Black Rock, ROBERT RONE, of Mt. Morris, Livingston county, Z. B. WAKEMAN, of Herkimer.

The Herefords were not in great number, and the largest lot, Mr. SOTHAM'S were in rather low flesh; but Mr. S., Hon. ALLEN AYRAULT, of Geneseo, and S. W. HOLMES, of Chautauque, had some fine stock. The two-year-old bull and heifer of Mr. H.'s, were not excelled by any of their age on the ground.

Of Devons, the display was larger than we have before seen, and they were generally very good—in several instances fine. This stock is evidently becoming popular. There were thirteen lots in this class, embracing seventy animals. E. P. BECK, of Sheldon, Wyoming county, H. N. WASHBON, Butternuts, Otsego county, L. F. ALLEN, of Black Rock, J. W. HAMLIN, of Aurora, Erie county, Dr. E. C. DIBBLE, of Batrvia, R. RADLEY and Mr. VERNON, of Stafford, Genesee county, showed excellent breeding stock. Mr. HAMLIN'S three-year-old bull, Mr. BECK'S a year older, (of the same family,) and several of the cows and other stock offered by Mr. WASHBON, Mr. RADLEY and Mr. ALLEN, were beautiful samples of the breed.

There were but few Ayrshires, except those before mentioned from Canada. JAS. S. WADSWORTH, Esq., of Geneseo, and Mr. RONE, of Mt. Morris, Livingston county, each presented a good cow of this breed.

The show of fat cattle was probably the best ever seen in the State. There were twenty-eight animals, of different ages, and of every stage of fatness, from those which were only grass-fed, to those which were loaded with fat to the last degree. A pair of oxen, weighing near 3,000 pounds each, and of extraordinary fatness, were offered by J. & F. A. ALBERGER, of Buffalo. A pair of twin cattle, very large and fat, were shown by L. BRAINARD, of Attica. A short-horn cow, (*Pink*,) of great weight in proportion to the bone, was shown by ROBERT HADFIELD, of Sheldon, Wyoming county. A grade short-horn cow, presented by Hon. A. AYRAULT, of Geneseo, was very fat. A cross-bred Durham and Devon cow, offered by N. KIBBE, of Westfield, Chautauque county, was a fine animal. There were several pair of very superior fat steers and young oxen, from two to four years old, presented by Mr. WADSWORTH, Mr. AYRAULT and Mr. FREEMAN, of Geneseo, Mr. SHELDON and Mr. MUNSON, of Sennett, Cayuga county, and Mr. HUMPHREY, of Victor, Ontario county. A red two-year-old steer of Mr. WADSWORTH'S, deserves special mention. Considering him in regard to his form, size and *quality*, he was one of the most perfect animals of the ox tribe, we have ever seen.

The working oxen, though in considerable numbers, made, with few exceptions, but a poor display in appearance. There was but one team of ten yoke from any town, and that was composed of quite ordinary cattle.

The show of SWINE was very limited, and not in general to be commended. R. B. HOWLAND, of Union Springs, Cayuga county, showed a good Berkshire boar; and there were some good Leicester hogs offered by C. R. NICHOLS, of Darien, Genesee county.

The SHEEP were perhaps equal in numbers to those of any former exhibition of the Society, but the Saxons and Merino's were in fewer hands than we should have desired—in other words, there should have been more competition. There were a few Merinos from Ohio, several lots from Vermont, and a few Leicesters from Canada. A handsome lot of fat Leicesters were offered by SAMUEL PETERS, of London, C. W. The Merinos offered by CHARLES BUTTON, of Franklin-Mills, Portage county, Ohio, were considered good. There

were some very good sheep from the flocks of Mr. Jewett, of Weybridge, Mr. Wright, of Cornwall, and Mr. Campbell, of Middlebury, Vt.

Of Merinos within the State, Col. Sherwood, of Auburn, exhibited about seventy head, among which were some excellent ones. J. D. Patterson, of Westfield, Chautauque county, showed twenty-one very good rams, of different families, and two ram-lambs of the stock of Mr. Taintor, of Hartford, Ct. A ram of good form and excellent fleece, fine in staple, and of remarkably even quality over the whole body, was offered by D. J. Lee, of Darien, Erie county. Gen. Harmon, of Wheatland Monroe county, E. C. Sherman, of Middlebury, Wyoming county, and C. C. Pierson, of Avon, Livingston county, offered good sheep.

Some prime South-Downs were offered by Z. B. Wakeman, of Herkimer, and Col. Sherwood, of Auburn.

We noticed good long-wooled sheep—Leicesters and Cotswolds—offered by E. P. Beck, of Sheldon, Wyoming county, L. F. Allen, of Black Rock, Thos. Terry, of Mt. Morris, Livingston county, John Wilkinson, of Tonawanda, Erie county, and George Swales, of Sodus, Wayne county.

The show of Poultry was very large. They occupied sixty coops, arranged in a row. In fairness, however, we are compelled to say that many of the lots were of but indifferent quality. There were Bremen, African, Chinese, and wild geese; Muscovy, mongrel, and top-knot ducks; white and buff-colored turkeys; the different varieties of the Malay fowls, the Dorkings, Jersey blues, black, white, silver, and golden top-knots, and bantams; Guinea fowls, prairie hens, and fancy pigeons, with a sprinkling of parrots and Canary birds.

There was one thing in the classification of fowls that we think objectionable, viz: the application of different names to the same breed. Thus we noticed the names of China, Cochin-China, Ostrich, Bucks county, Java, and Malay, applied to lots which were evidently but trifling variations of the general tribe of Malays. The unnecessary multiplication of names only serves to create confusion, and lead people to purchase what they already possess, or do not want. The prairie hens (pinneted grouse) were a novelty, and attracted more notice than anything elsein this department. There were 50 of them, apparently well domesticated and contented. They were offered by George F. Morris, of Buffalo.

The principal competitors were H. A. Parsons, Buffalo, L. F. Allen, Black Rock, N. S. Smith, G. Clarke, and J. E. Marshall, Buffalo, and D. Redmond, of Utica. The Dorkings of Mr. Allen, were very superior. Mr. Redmond offered a lot of Jersey blues—a large and handsome formed fowl, apparently a cross of the game and Malay or Java breeds.

Four pair of fancy lop-eared rabbits were offered by Mr. Redmond. They are of the stock imported by F. Rotch, Esq., of Butternuts, N. Y. One pair, six months old, weighed seventeen and a half pounds. Mr. Parsons also presented several pair of very handsome rabbits—white, with black ears, and a narrow ring of white round the eyes, and occasionally a small line of black along the centre of the back.

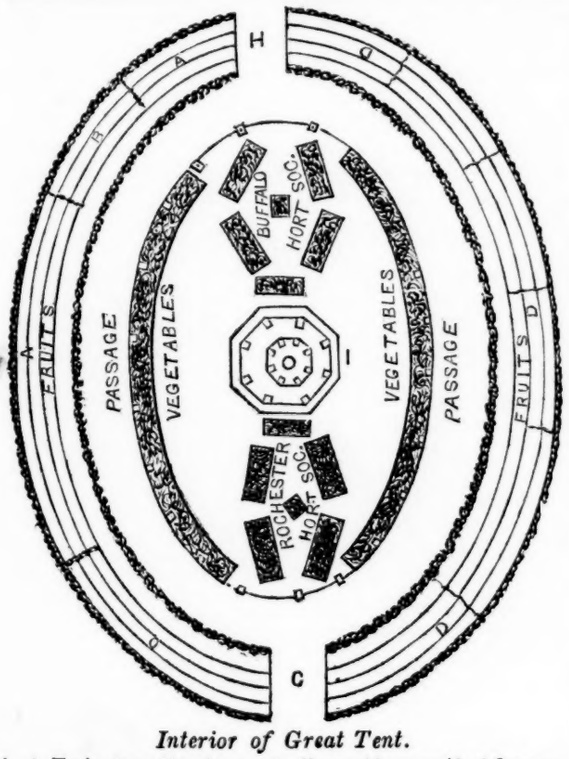
The Dairy Products, were in considerable quantities. There were thirty-two entries for cheese, and twenty-four for butter. We were told by those who examined the cheese, that it was generally of good quality; the butter did not receive general commendation, though there were some lots of superior quality. We noticed a lot of twenty cheeses, taken from a lot of 8,000 pounds, manufactured for the Spanish market by George Hezlep, of Gustavus, Trumbull county, Ohio. It was similar in appearance to the cheese made in the vicinity of Winchester, Connecticut, by Mr. Coe and others. A lot of Stilton cheese was offered by Henry Parsons, of Guelph, Canada West. Mr. P.'s cheese of this kind is well known in the Canadian cities, and is much sought after. We noticed lots of good cheese from D. Newton, and E. and H. Colvin, of Hamburgh, Erie county, and Wm. Ottley, of Oaks' Corners, Ontario county. Fine butter was offered by John Holbert, of Chemung, Chemung county. (Mr. H. has on several occasions received the Society's premiums.) Good samples were also offered by N. Van Ness, of Mayville, Chautauque county, and A. Woodruff, of Sheldon, Wyoming county.

The Implements were more numerous than at any former exhibition of the Society, and they made a very handsome display. There were several new articles which seem likely to become useful. The chief exhibitors were H. L. Emery, of Albany, Starbuck & Son, of Troy, Rapalje & Briggs, of Rochester, E. R. Burrall, of Geneva, and Eddy & Co., Union Village, Washington county. We have not room, at present to notice the various articles in this department, but in our next shall furnish a more particular account.

The arrangement for the exhibition of Horticultural products, were commodious and excellent. A large elliptical tent, 80 feet wide, and 120 feet long, was devoted to this purpose. Around its whole interior circumference, extended a line of four terraced shelves or tables, covered with white muslin, and edged at each terrace with evergreens. The whole distance round, these were loaded with handsomely arranged specimens of fruit, from several different states of the Union. A railing, 4 ft. off, covered with white muslin, and with a dense evergreen lining, protected these fruits from the passing crowd. Within this railing, was a broad passage for spectators. Still, within the passage, were semi-elliptical tables heavily loaded with vegetables of large, and some of really mammoth growth, from a great number of contributors. These tables, occupied an aggregate length of more than 100 ft. very densely covered. In the centre of the tent was an exceedingly rich and chaste evergreen temple, octagonal in form, on a green massive base. It was 17 feet in diameter, and 22 feet high, and its interior was decorated wtth a fine statue of Flora. For the arrangement and execution of the ornamental part of the interior of the great tent, the public are indebted largely to the excellent taste, energy and perseverance of the ladies of Buffalo.

Between this temple and the entrance passages on either side, were tables covered with a brilliant display of flowers, arranged in great variety. We noticed a beautiful moss basket, densely filled with a rich admixture of fruits; a splendid parterre of dahlias; and a massive vase on a green pedestal, containing a pyramid of flowers nearly 6 ft. high, the whole being 9 feet in height, all from B. Hodge of Buffalo. A. Bryant & Sons, of the same place, occupied a part of the tables with large collections of flowers, including a pyramid 6 ft. high. An extensive collection of cut flowers, in vials and hand vases, was exhibited by Ellwanger, Barry & Rowe, of Rochester; their display of Dahlias was particularly fine, and contained many brilliant, rich and rare varieties. Four square moss baskets, filled with parterres of roses, dahlias and verbenas, and a large number of greenhouse plants were furnished by Wm. Webb, of Buffalo. An artificial evergreen support for flowers, somewhat in the form of a tree, the arms terminating with brilliant bouquets of flowers, was also presented by Mr. Webb. A number of smaller collections were noticed, and one especially from E. T. T. Martin, of Owasco, containing some fine and rare sorts.

Among the contributors of fruits, were Elliot & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Ellwanger, Barry & Rowe, Rochester; A. Bryant & Sons, and B. Hodge, Buffa-



Interior of Great Tent.

A. A. Fruits from Cleveland. *E.* Vase with pyramid of flowers.
B. do Montreal. *F.* Support for flowers.
C. do Detroit, & C. W. *G. H.* Ingress and Egress.
D. D. D. do This State. *I.* Temple of flora.

lo; JAS. DOUGALL, Amherstburgh, C. W., J. C. HOLMES, and HIBBARD & DAVIS, Detroit, all of whom exhibited large miscellaneous collections. GEORGE ANDREWS of Montreal, presented a very extensive collection of apples, mostly of European origin, with some of the celebrated Canadian varieties, beautifully arranged and divided on the different terraced tables into early, middle and late. We noticed also, a large collection of apples, and a few fine peaches, from L. FAY, of Portland, Chautauque Co., N. Y.; some very choice peaches, plums and pears, from H. G. DICKERSON of Lyons; Hawley and other apples, from E. C. FROST of Chemung Co., N. Y.; a branch of Oswego Beurre, two ft. long, loaded with near a half peck of fruit, with several other fine sorts, from J. W. P. ALLEN, of Oswego; splendid baskets of Crawford's Early peach, from JAS. M. WHITNEY, of Rochester, an admirable fruit for public exhibitions, for although not of the highest quality. its great size, and rich and showy appearance excite universal admiration in those who have only the privilege of feasting their eyes. Among the spectators, no fruit attracted more attention than the showy and monstrous Alexander apple, found in several collections and humorously called "*Alexander the Great*," but possessing little real merit, though producing a total eclipse of smaller and better varieties. One of the best and largest collection of peaches, was from BISSELL, HOOKER & SLOANE, of Rochester. But the largest collection by far, which appeared upon the tables, though perhaps not the most numerous in varieties, was that presented by the Cleveland Horticultural Society, furnished by 17 different contributors, and occupying 70 feet of the circumference of the great Tent.

MANUFACTURERS' HALL was distinguished by the rich profusion of the useful and ornamental, in almost endless variety, which has marked our best exhibitions of the kind. There were many fine specimens of cabinet ware and upholstery, of the most finished and costly character, reaching to the full summit allowed by republican simplicity; bed quilts of all sorts and degrees of splendor; stuffed quilts and worked quilts in fine display, the bare contemplation of all which was sufficient to inspire in its full force the idea of comfort which the Spanish express by "sleeping full gallop." So numerous were these articles, with the various exhibitions of carpets, broadcloths, hearth-rugs, skilfully wrought ornamental needle work in rich figures and landscapes, and embroidery, and domestic skill of all imaginable sorts, exhibited in strong characters, that we relinquished all attempts to name or discriminate, but were obliged to estimate them by the half acre.

During the exhibition, several speeches and lectures were delivered. Besides the annual address, by Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, Prof. J. P. NORTON, and Dr. LEE gave lectures. Prof. N.'s lecture was given in the Court-house, to a large and attentive audience, on Wednesday evening. The general subject was the origin and composition of soils. Dr. L.'s was given in the large tent on the show-ground—the subject, the necessity of understanding the principles of agriculture.

In behalf of the Society, we would express our thanks to gentlemen in Canada and our sister states, who by sending their animals and articles, greatly contributed to the interest of the exhibition. The thanks of all are also specially due to those gentlemen from abroad who ably assisted as judges in awarding the premiums. We hope it may some day be in the power of our citizens to reciprocate the favor.

Sales at the State Fair.

The amonnt of property in live-stock, implements, &c., which changed hands at the late Show and Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society, was quite large. We are now fully convinced of the correctness of the idea which we have frequently advanced, that the connection of the business of buying and selling, with these exhibitions, would be the most effectual means of sustaining them. An important matter, however, must be borne in mind: the exhibitions must be held at accessible points—places to which people, animals, and articles can be readily taken, comfortably accommodated, and readily taken away. On this point we shall have something more to say hereafter.

We have received no authentic accounts of the sales made at Buffalo, but will mention a few which happened to come to our knowledge.

Col. SHERWOOD, of Auburn, sold at auction twenty head of Short-horn cattle, (mostly young,) at prices from $40 to $130 per head. We understand they went mostly to the west. Mr. BELL, of Morrisiana, Westchester county, sold his Short-horn bull *Marius* to Judge HAROLD, of Clarke county, Ohio. This fine animal will prove of great value to the stock-growing region to which he has gone. Col. CAMPBELL, of Schenectady, sold two Short-horn heifers to Mr. WOLF, of Coshocton, Ohio. Mr. CLOON, of Cincinnati, sold his Short-horn bull calf, but we did not learn the purchaser's name. We understand that L. F. ALLEN, Esq., sold some of his Short-horns, to go to Cuba.

There were probably other sales of this kind of stock, of which we did not hear.

Mr. SOTHAM sold several Herefords to go to Cuba, and some for other destinations. Devons sold readily, about fifty head of full bloods being disposed of. The two Devon bulls which took the two first premiums, (both bred by Mr. BECK, of Sheldon, Wyoming Co.,) were sold; the former to a gentleman in Michigan, the other to Mr. BUCKINGHAM, near Zanesville, Ohio. S. G. COLLINS, of Washington, Dutchess county, purchased eight head of Devons of Mr. L. F. ALLEN, of Black Rock. Mr. WASHBON, of Butternutts, Otsego county, also sold several fine animals.

Several Ayrshire bulls and heifers were also sold, but we did not learn particulars.

In Merino sheep there were sales to a considerable extent. Col. Sherwood sold about seventy rams. Mr. Patterson, of Chautauque county, Mr. Jewett, and Mr. Campbell of Vermont, and others, made sales.

We are not apprised of many sales in horses; we understand that Mr. Blodgett's Morgan mare, which took the first premium in the class out of the state, was purchased by Mr. Geo. A. Mason, of Jordan. He is one of the owners of the Morgan horse *General Gifford*, and with this fine mare, and others, will soon show first rate stock. Mr. Blodgett's other mare, we are informed, was sold to a gentleman in Auburn.

In implements, the sales were large. H. L. Emery, of Albany, sold on the ground, and made contracts to the amount of $3,000. Large sales of plows and other implements were made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester, Mass., Starbuck & Son, Troy, E. J. Burrell, of Geneva, and Rapalje & Briggs, of Rochester.

Considerable contracts were also made for butter and cheese, seed grain, stoves, fabrics, upholstery, cabinet ware, &c.

Premiums Awarded

At New York State Agricultural Fair, Sept. 1848.

CATTLE—Short Horns.

Over 3 years old—Bulls—1. Z. B. Wakeman, Herkimer, $25—2. Robert Rone, Mount Morris, $15—3. Benj. Hewitt, Lewiston, $5. Cows—1. J. M. Sherwood, Auburn, $25—2. M. Whiteside, Mayville, $15—3. W. R. Foster, Batavia, $5.

Two years olds—Bulls—1. Robert Rone, $20—2. J. M. Sherwood, $10—3. W. R. Porter, $5. Heifers—1. Lewis F. Allen, Black Rock, $20—2. J. M. Sherwood, $10—3 to the same, $5.

Yearlings.—Bulls—1. Z. B. Wakeman, $15—2. J. M. Sherwood, $10. Heifers—1. H. Schermerhorn, Schenectady, $15—2. W. R. Porter, $10—3, J. M. Sherwood, $5.

Calves.—Bulls—1. J. M. Sherwood, $10—2. L. F. Allen, $3, and Wash. Letters.

Heifers—1. Z. B. Wakeman, $10—2 L. F. Allen, $3 and Wash. Let.

HEREFORDS.—*Over 3 years old.*—Bulls—1. W. H. Sotham, Black Rock, $25. Cows—1 W. H. Sotham, $25—2d and 3d. Allen Ayrault, Geneseo, $15 and $5.

Two years old.—Bulls—1 S. W. Holmes, Chautauque, $20—2. P. Whitney, Niagara Falls, $10. Heifers—1. S. W. Holmes, $ 20—2d and 3d. W. H. Sotham. $10 and $5.

Yearlings.—Bulls—1st and 3rd. W. H. Sotham, $15 and $5—2. Allen Ayrault, $10. Heifers—1st and 2d. W. H. Sotham, $15 and $10—3. John T. Bush, Tonawanda, $5.

Calves.—Bulls—1. W. H. Sotham, $10—2. Allen Ayrault, $3, and Wash Let. Heifers—W. H. Sotham, $10—2. Allen Ayrault, $3. and Wash. Let.

DEVONS.—*Over 3 years old.*—Bulls—1. J. W. Hamlin, Aurora, Erie county, $25—2. E. P. Beck, Sheldon, $15—3. E. C. Dibble, Batavia, $5.

Two years old.—Bulls—1. L. F. Allen, $20.

Yearlings.—Bulls—1. A. Woodruff, Sheldon, $15—2 M. Vernon, Stafford, $10—3. L. Hicox, Alexander, $5.

Calves—Bulls—1. H. N. Washbon, Butternuts, $10—2 E. P. Beck, $3, and Wash. Let.

Cows—*Over three years old.*—1 and 3 H. N. Washbon, $25—and $5—2. E. C. Dibble, $15

Heifers—*Two years old.*—1, 2, & 3. E. P. Beck, $20, $10, and $5.

One year old.—1 and 3. E. P. Beck, $15 and $5—2. H N. Washbon, $10.

Heifer Calves—1. H. N. Washbon, $10—2. J. W. Hamlin, $3 and Wash. Let

AYRSHIRES.—*Over 3 years old.*—Cows—1. Robert Rone, $25. —2. J. S. Wadsworth, $15.

Heifers—*Yearlings.*—1. Robert Rone, $15.

NATIVES AND CROSSES BETWEEN IMPROVED AND NATIVES.—Cows—*Over 3 years old.*—1. Allen Ayrault, Geneseo, $20—2. Alfred Gale, Black Rock, $12—3. Aaron Taylor, Alden, $4.

Heifers—*Two years old.*—1. E. C. Dibble, $15—2. Alfred Gale, $10—3 E P. Beck, $3.

Yearlings.—1. Allen Ayrault, $10—2 and 3. M. C. Remington, Sennet, $8 and $3.

Heifer Calves.—1. M. C. Remington, $3—2 Alfred Gale, Wash. Let.

WORKING OXEN.—*Ten yoke from one town.*—G. Paxton and others, Eden, Erie county, $15.

Best Yoke of Oxen—*Over four years old*—1. B. Murphy, Leroy, $25—2. Henry Dixon, East Bethany, $15—3. Allen Ayrault, $6.

Steers—*Three years old.*—1. Allen Ayrault, $10—2. J. Freeman, Geneseo, $8—3. R. Humphrey, Victor, $5 and vol. Trans.

Steers—*Two years old*—1. J. S. Wadsworth, $8—2. Allen Ayrault, $5—3. A. Brown, New Bethany, $3 and vol. Trans.

Steers—*One year old.*—1. B. Benedict, Alexander, $8—2. Elon Sheldon, Sennet, $5—3. L. Hicox, $3 and vol. Trans.

Steers—*Trained by boys under sixteen years of age.*—1. J. P. Benedict, Alexander, Silver Medal—2. Cleveland Allen, Black, $3 and Trans.—3. Abijah McCall, Aurora, Erie county, Trans.—4. L. H. Yates, Darien, (discretionary,) $2.

FAT CATTLE.—*Pair fat oxen over 4 years old.*—1. J. & F. A. Alberger, Buffalo, $30—2. Lyman Brainard, Attica, $20—3. L. Doty, Attica, $12.

Single Ox—*Over four years old.*—1. Edward Munson, Sennet, $15.

Fat Cow—*Over four years old*—1. Robert Hadfield, Sheldon, $15—2. Robert Fowler, Batavia, $10—3. Allen Ayrault, $6.

Pair Fat Steers—*Under four years old.*—1. Elon Sheldon, $15 —2 B. Humphrey, Victor, $12—3. John Burns, Penfield, $8.

Single Steer—*Under four years old.*—1. Edward Munson, $10 —2. Henry Dixon, $6.

Heifer—*Under 4 years old.*—1. Joshua Barnes, Buffalo. $10.

Grass-fed Cow—*Over 4 years old.*—1. Norman Kibbe, Westfield $15—2. Robert Hadfield, $10

FAT SHEEP.—Long-Wooled.—1 and 2. Wm. Terry, Mt. Morris, $10 and $7—3. George Swales, Sodus, $5.

Middle-wooled.—1. Robert Fowler, $10—2. F. W. Collins, Bloomfield, $7—3. L. F. Allen, $5.

MILCH COWS —James Brookins, Aurora, Erie county, $20.

HORSES.—For all work.—Stallions —1. Jas. M. Davis, Arcadia, for *Sir Archy Duroc*, $25.—2. N. Bailey, Henrietta, for *Magnum Bonum*, $15—3 John Henderson, Mendon, for *Morgan Eagle*, $8—4. Geo. Robinson, Lewiston, for *North Star*, 1 vol. Youatt's Treatise on the Horse.

Brood Mares —Jas. Brookins, 4th premium, Youatt.

Draught Horses.—Stallions.—1. C. Schobey, Springport, for *Young Alfred*, $25—2. Philander Root, Westfield, for *Young Sampson*, $15—3. John Sybrant, Lockport, for *Sampson*, $8—4 R. B. Howland, Union Springs, for *Louis Philippe*, 1 vol. Youatt. In this class the committee *commend* the following horses, without giving the names of the owners: *Young Eclipse, Cornplanter, Grand Turk, Don Juan, Bucephalus-Victor, Western Lion, Prince Duroc, North-of-England.*

Brood Mares.—1. T. C. Love, Buffalo, $25—2. Alex. Hitchcock, Checktowaga, $15.

Blood Horses.—Stallions.—1. E. H. Ireland, Watervliet, for *Young Alexander*, $25—2. Wilson Little, Lodi, for *Culpepper*, $15 —3. E. C. Dibble, for *Hornblower*, $8—4. S. W. Holmes, for *Bucyuis*, vol. Youatt.

COLTS —*Three years old.*—1. John D. Spinner, for *Sir Henry Eclipse*, $15—2. H. Whalen, Penfield, for *Alfred Matchless*, $10—3. Truman Hungerford, Watertown, vol. Youatt—4. Jesse Brown, Darien, vol. Trans.

Colts.—*Two years old.*—1 S. W. Holmes. Chautauque, $10—2. S. M. Burroughs, Medina, $5—3. M. L. Hungerford, Watertown, vol. Trans.

Colts.—*One year old* —1. T. M. Pendergrass, Ripley, $5—2. C. R. Nichols, Darien, vol. Youatt—3. Samuel Cassidy, Royalton, vol. Trans

Filley.—*One year old.*—J. D. Van Allen, Black Rock, $5.

Discretionary premiums.—H. H. Norman, Perrinton, for gelding colt, diploma—John West, Brandt, for pair geldings, vol. Youatt—L. L. Van Vliet, Aurora, Erie county, Trans.—B. W. Pratt, Collins, for gelding, Transactions.

Matched Horses.—1 W. Morgan, Victor, $20 and diploma—2 E. Stage, Wolcott, $15—3. Charles Axtell, Sodus, $10

Geldings.—1 and 3. Stephenson and Brothers, Buffalo, $10 and diploma, and $6—2. J. S. Wadsworth, $8.

SHEEP.—Long-wooled—Bucks, *over two years old.*—1. Wm. Terry, Mt. Morris, $15—2 J. Terry, Mt. Morris, $10—3. George Swales, Sodus, $5

Bucks, *under two years old.*—1. John Wilkinson, Tonawanda, $15—2. L. F. Allen, $10—3. J. Bicknell, Aurora, $5.

Ewes.—*Pen of five over two years old.*—1. Henry Lyons, Lewiston, $15—2 Wm. Robinson, Westmoreland, $10.

Ewes.—*Pen of five under two years old.*—1 and 2, Thomas Terry, Mt Morris, $15 and $10—3. J. Bicknell, $5

Buck Lambs.—*Pen of five.*—1. J. Bicknell, $10—2. Thomas Terry, $5.

Ewe Lambs.—*Pen of five*—1. E. P. Beck, $10—2. Thomas Terry, $5.

Middle-wooled Sheep.—Bucks, *over two years old.*—1 and 3. Z. B Wakeman, $15 and $5—2. James Parsons, Riga, $10.

Bucks, *under two years old*—1, 2 and 3. Z. B. Wakeman, $15, $10, and $5.

Ewes, *over two years old.*—1 and 3. Z. B. Wakeman, $15 and $5 —2. James Parsons, $10.

Ewes, *under two years old*—1. Z. B. Wakeman, $15—2. James Parsons $10—3, Wm. Hotchkiss, Lewiston, $5.

Buck Lambs —*Pen of five.*—1. Z. B Wakeman, $10—2 James Parsons, $5.

Ewe Lambs.—*Pen of five.*—1. Z. B. Wakeman, $10—2. L. F. Allen, $5.

Merinos and their Grades.—Bucks—*Over two years old.*—1. D G. Lee, Darien, $15—2 E. C. Sherman, Middlebury, Wyoming county, $10—3. J. M. Sherwood, $5.

Bucks—*Under two years old.*—1. J. M. Sherwood, $15—2. E. C. Sherman, Middlebury, $10—3. J. W. Hyde, Darien. $5.

Ewes—*Pen of five.*—*Over two years old.*—1. E. C. Sherman, $15 —2. R. Harmon. Wheatland $10—3. Amos Chilcott, Hamburgh, $5

Ewes—*Pen of five under two years old*—1. R. Harmon, $15—2 Amos Chilcott, $10—3 C. C. Pierson, Avon, $5

Buck Lambs—*Pen of five.*—1. Dexter Ewell, Alden, $10—2. R Harmon, $5.

Ewe Lambs—*Pen of five.*—1. Amos Chilcott, $10—2. R. Harmon, $5

Saxons and their Grades —Bucks *over two years old.*—1. Chas.

Colt, Geneseo, $15—2. S. B. Crocker, Vernon, $10—3. Erastus Hurd, Royalton, $5.

BUCK LAMBS—Chas. Colt, $5.

EWES—*Over two years old.*—1. Chas. Colt, $15—2 and 3. S. B. Crocker, $10 and $5.

EWES—*Under two years old.*—1. S. B. Crocker, $15—2. Erastus Hurd, $10.

SHEPHERD'S DOG.—J. M. Sherwood, $5.

SWINE.—BOARS—*Over two years old.*—R. B. Howland, (Berkshire,) $10—2. Augustus Raynor, Clarence, $5.

BOARS—*Over one year and under two years old.*—1. C. R. Nichols, $10.

BOARS—*Over six months and under one year old.*—1. N. W. Briggs, Lewiston, $8—2. C. R. Nichols, $5.

BREEDING SOWS—*Over two years old.*—1. J. Winspear, Lancaster, $10—2. Samuel Loper, Clarence, $5.

BREEDING SOWS—*Over one year and under two years old.*—1. J. B. Stannard, Alexander, $10.

PIGS—*Under ten months old.*—O. Lathrop, Darien, $10.

POULTRY.—DORKINGS, L. F. Allen, $3. POLANDS, H. A. Parsons, Buffalo, $3. LARGE FOWLS, J. R. Lee, Buffalo, $3. TURKEYS, Grosvenor Clark, Buffalo, $3. MUSCOVY DUCKS and SMALL DUCKS, N. S. Smith, Buffalo, $6. GUINEA HENS, E. Bennett, Checktowaga, $3. CHINA GEESE, L. F. Allen, $3. AFRICAN GEESE, D. Redmond, Utica, $3. WILD GEESE, H. A. Parsons, $3. BEST LOT OF POULTRY, H. A. Parsons, $10. PIGEONS, G. Becker Buffalo, $3. PRAIRIE HENS, Geo. F. Morris, Buffalo, $2. BIRDS FROM VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, Geo. Cuthbertson, vol. Trans. and diploma.

RABBITS.—D. Redmond, diploma.

PLOWS.—*Best for general purposes*—1. John Vanbrocklin, Middleport, $10 and diploma—2. Homer Scott, Cambria—3. N. Starbuck and Son, Troy—4 H Delano, (discretiony,) diploma.

PLOWING MATCH—1. David Cossett, Onondaga, $15—2. E Davis, Watertown, $12—3. Walden Eddy, Union Village, $10—4. N. Sanderlin, Colman's Tour—5. Homer Scott, Trans.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.—No. 1—FARM WAGON.—R. Dickinson, Fredonia, $10 and diploma—2. Levi Newton, Attica, Col. Tour

HARROW.—H. L. Emery, Albany, $3 and dip.

CORN CULTIVATOR.—1. E. J. Burrall, Geneva, $3 and dip.—2. Wm. Adams, Middleport, Trans.

CULTIVATOR FOR GENERAL USE.—E. R. Dix, Vernon.

FANNING MILL.—1. Rapalje & Briggs, Rochester, $5 and dip.—2. H L. Emery, Trans.

HORSE POWER.—1. Joseph Hall, Rochester, $5 and dip—2. H. L Emery, Trans.

CORN STALK CUTTER.—1 G. Catchpole, Geneva, $5 and dip.—2. C. Burnett, Lyons, Trans.

STRAW CUTTER.—Rapalje & Briggs, $3 and dip.

THRESHING MACHINE—1. Joseph Hall, $10 and dip.—2. H, L Emery, Trans.

CORN AND COB GRINDER AND CRUSHER.—J. G. Case, Utica, $5 and dip.—2. H L. Emery, Col. Tour

MOWING MACHINE—Wm F. Ketchum, certificate. (This article received a diploma at the Society's exhibition, 1847.)

REAPING MACHINE.———Hussey, certificate.

GRAIN DRILL.—1. A. Palmer, Brockport, diploma—2. Rapalje & Briggs, (Pennock's patent,) certificate.

CORN SHELLER AND CLEANER—1. A. H. Stevens, Geneva, dip—2. E J. Burrall, dip.

WHEAT CULTIVATOR.—1. (Ide's,) L. A. Morse, Medina—2. (Hinkston's) D Hinkston, Clarkson.

CULTIVATOR AND DRILL COMBINED.—J. W Sherman & Co., Ontario.

BROAD-CAST SOWER—J W. Sherman & Co.

DOUBLE-GUAGE CLEVIS—1 J. Van Brocklin—2 Garret Erkson, Hobart.

EAVE-TROUGH—Ira Ewing, Hume, certificate.

BUGGY WITH TOP.—1. P. M. Crandall, Canandaigua—2. Mr. Williams, Buffalo.

FARM BUGGY.—Levi Newton

GRIST MILL.—E. T. Butler, Norfolk, Conn.

REFRIGERATOR—Rapalje and Briggs.

CENTRIFUGAL WIND-MILL.—(Judd's,) commended.

PORTABLE GRIST-MILL.—(Fitzgerald's) Charles Ross, New-York, commended.

IMPROVEMENT IN BED-STEAD FASTENINGS.—J. D. Sanford, Bennington.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, No. 2—HORSE RAKE.—J. Swift, Clarkson. $3 and dip.

OX YOKE—Rapalje & Briggs.

SINGLE HARNESS.—1. J. M. Deveaux, Syracuse, Silver medal—2. W. C. Lockwood, Buffalo, diploma.

BRIDLE AND MARTINGALE—A. Culver, New-Fane, dip.

DOZEN AXES.—Pratt & Co., Buffalo, $2 and dip.

SEVEN AXES.—L. & J. J. White, dip.

CHURN.—Peter Fraer, Lewiston, $2 and dip.

CHEESE PRESS—W. G. Brainerd, Rome, $2 and dip.

ANTI-FRICTION PRESS.—(Dix's) J. B. Holmes, Meadville, Pa., diploma.

GRAIN CRADLE.—H. L. Emery, $2 and dip.—2. L. D. Hathaway, North Boston, dip.

HAY FORKS—(Partridge's) H. L. Emery.

HALF-DOZEN MANURE FORKS—H. L. Emery.

HALF DOZEN GRASS SCYTHES.—Pratt & Co., Buffalo.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—*Best and most numerous collection*—H. L. Emery, $20 and dip. Same, *made within the State*, Rapalje & Briggs, $20 and dip.

BUTTER.—*Best from five cows in thirty days.*—1. E. R. Evans, Marcy, $25—2. John Holbert, Chemung, $15—3. A. Woodruff, Sheldon, $10. *Best made in June*—1. Wm. Robinson, Westmoreland, $10—2 N. Van Ness, Marcy, Col. Tour.—3. John Holbert. *Best made at any time.*—1. John Holbert,—2. A. Woodruff,—3. N. Van Ness—4. John Sill, Alden.—5, F. Williams, ———. *Best made by girls under twenty-one years of age.*—1. Lydia A. Van Ness, Mayville, silver cup, of the value of $10—2 Maria Van Ness, Mayville, pair butter knives, $8—3 Martha Holbert, Chemung, tea spoons, $5.

CHEESE.—*Over one year old*—1. D. Newton, Hamburgh, $20—2. E. & H. Colvin, Hamburgh, $10—3 Wm. Otley, Oaks' Corners, $5—4 Clark Avery, Perryville, Col. Tour.

CHEESE.—*Under one year old.*—Silas Wheelock, Hamburgh, $15 2. E. & H. Colvin, $10—3. Talcott Francis, Colden, $5—4. Daniel Newell, Wales, Col Tour.—4. Arnold and Littlefield, Clymer, Trans.

CHEESE.—*Largest amount from one county.*—Geo. A. Moore, Buffalo, for Erie county.

STILTON CHEESE.—H. Parsons, Guelph, Canada West, Silver medal and diploma

Diplomas for cheese were awarded to Geo. Hezlep, Trumbull county, Ohio, and to A. Krum and W. O. Green, Ashtabula county, Ohio.

SUGAR.—1. Benj Gaus, East Bloomfield, $10—2 Frederick Williams, Gerry, $5—3 Edward Cheeney, Pavillion, Col. Tour.—4. Bennett Radford, Hanover, Trans.

HONEY.—1. J. Hoag, Black Rock, $5—2 Michael McDonald, Aurora, Erie county, $3—3 E. & H. Colvin, Trans.—L F. Allen, (discretionary) diploma.

SILK & SILK GOODS.—REELED SILK—Mrs P. Staats, Buffalo, $5 and dip.

SEWING SILK.—1. Clark Avery, $10 and dip.—Mrs. P. Staats, $5.

COCOONS—Mrs. P. Staats, $8.

SILK STOCKINGS.—1. Mrs. E. Bishop, Attica—2 Mrs P. Staats—3. A H Sowle, Hamburgh.

Diplomas were awarded for raw silk, to A. H. Sowle—for silk shawl, to Mrs. Staats—and for silk umbrellas and parasols to J. Niele, Buffalo.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—No. 1. WOOLEN BLANKETS.—1. Mrs G W Patterson, Westfield, $6—2. Mrs J. D. Van Allen, Black Rock, $4—3. Mrs. Worden Mattison, Darien, $2

FLANNEL.—1. Mrs. Ruth Sherman, Eden, $6—2. Mrs. Sarah J. Darrow, Darien, $4—3 Erastus Hurd, Royalton, $2

WOOLEN CLOTH—1. Mrs. Ira McCall, Aurora, Erie county, $10—2. Mrs. Clark Avery, $8—3. Eri Eggleston, Lancaster, $5.

WOOLEN CARPET.—1. J. J. Davidson, Warsaw, $10—2. Alonzo Harvey, Wales, $8.—3. Mrs. A. Haddington, Aurora, Erie county, $5.

HEARTH RUG.—1. Mrs Jesse Ketcham, Black Rock, $5—2. Mrs. J. Horsford, Moscow, $4.—3. Mrs. Caroline Alexander, Buffalo, $3—4 Miss. Mary J. Green, Sheridan, $2—5. Mrs. Wm. V. Wilson, Ridgway, Trans.

RAG CARPET.—1. J. Hoag, Hamburgh, $5—2. Mrs Roscoe, Buffalo $4—3. Horace Parker, Hamburgh, Trans.

DOUBLE CARPET COVERLET.—1. Mrs. C. Bristol, Attica, $5—2. Alonzo Havens, Wales, $4—3 J. J. Davidson, $3—4. Mrs. J. D. Van Allen, $2—5 McGreggor & Co., dip

WOOLEN KNIT STOCKINGS.—1. Thomas Thurston, Aurora, Erie county, $2—2. M. L. Hungerford, Watertown, Trans.—3. Mrs. Stetson, (aged 93,) $1 and dip.

WOOLEN YARN—1. Mrs. Ira McCall, $1 and dip.—2. Mrs. E. Bishop, Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees.

WOOLEN FRINGE MITTENS—1. J. J. Davidson, $2—2. Alonzo Havens, Trans.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, No. 2—LINEN.—1 Mr. E. Bishop, $8—2. Clark Avery, $6—3 A. A. Halleck, $4. LINEN DIAPER.—1. Mrs. E. Bishop, $6—2. Isaac Allen, $4—3 Chester Clark, Skaneateles, $2.

LINEN KNIT STOCKINGS.—1. Mrs. E. Bishop, $4—2. Thomas Thurston, Trans.

COTTON KNIT STOCKINGS—1. Samuel Hamilton, East Hamburgh, $2—2. Miss Jane Hoy, Attica, Trans

LINEN SEWING THREAD.—1. Mrs. E. Bishop, $2—2 Mrs Worden Mattison, Trans.—3. Chester Gridley, Sennett, (discretionary,) Trans.

TABLE SPREADS—Edmund Nye, Newstead, $4.

GRAIN BAGS.—E. C. Williams, Rochester, $2.

COTTON SHEETING—S. C. Jones, Rochester, dip.

BROAD CLOTH.—For various kinds, diplomas were awarded to A Rollins, agent Utica Steam Woolen Company.

☞ The premiums on a great variety of miscellaneous articles, are necessarily omitted.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Take a bushel of ripe tomatoes gathered when dry, and boil them three or four hours over a slow fire. Then add half a teacupful of salt, and of ground cloves and pepper each six ounces, and three quarts of vinegar. Then strain the whole through a fine sieve. Then boil one hour—cool and bottle. It must be boiled in a tinned vessel. No other will do. Remember that.

SPEED OF HOUNDS.—YOUATT states that a fox-hound run the Beacon course, four miles, one furlong, and one hundred and thirty-two yards, in eight minutes. Sixty horses started with the hounds, but only twelve to run with them. Flying Childers had run the same course in seven minutes and thirty seconds.

THE FARMER'S NOTE BOOK.

Refuse Lime of Gas-Works.

We have received several inquiries in regard to this article, and have had various reports in regard to its efficacy as manure. It has frequently been stated that its effects on crops for the first season, at least, were unfavorable. The following remarks by Prof. Johnston, from the Scottish *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, afford some explanation of the matter.

This refuse lime consists of a mixture of carbonate of lime with a variable quantity of gypsum and other salts of lime containing sulphur, and a little coal tar and free sulphur, the whole colored usually by a little Prussian blue. The following table exhibits the composition of two gas-limes which have been analysed in my laboratory, the one from the Edinburgh gas-works, and the other from the gas-works in Brick Lane, London. The first two columns show what they *were* when sent to me, the second two what they *will become* after long exposure to the air, after being made into compost, or after being thoroughly and for a length of time incorporated with the soil:—

COMPOSITION OF GAS-LIMES.

As they are.	Edinburgh.	London.
Water and coal tar,	12.91	9.59
Carbonate of lime,	69.04	58.88
Hydrate of lime (caustic,)	2.49	5.92
Sulphate of lime, (gypsum,)	7.33	2.77
Sulphite and hyposulphite of lime,*	2.28	14.89
Sulphuret of calcium,	0.20	0.36
Sulphur,	1.10	0.92
Prussian blue,	2.70	1.80
Alumina and oxide of iron,	——	3.40
Insoluble matter (sand, &c.,)	0.64	1.29
	98.69	99.82
As they will become.		
Water and coal-tar,	12.91	9.59
Carbonate of lime,	67.39	56.41
Hydrate of lime (caustic,)	——	——
Sulphate of lime (gypsum)	16.45	29.32
Sulphite and hyposulphite of lime,	——	——
Sulphuret of calcium,	——	——
Sulphur,	——	——
Prussian blue,	2.70	1.80
Alumina and oxide of iron,	——	3.40
Insoluble matter, (sand, &c.)	0.64	1.29
	100.09	101.81

This table shows that these gas limes differ much in composition, especially in the proportions of sulphur, or of the acids of sulphur they contain. This arises chiefly from the kind of coal which is employed in the manufacture of gas in different works. In Scotland, different varieties of cannel coal are very extensively employed; in London the better kinds of Newcastle coal are chiefly used, all of which either contain or give off more sulphur than the best cannel coals of Scotland.

The most marked difference between the two samples here analysed, is in the compounds called *sulphite* and *hyposulphite* of lime. The latter of these substances dissolves readily in water, and its presence in such very different proportions satisfactorily accounts for the very different effects which have followed from the application of gas-lime to the lands in different districts. The rains dissolve the hyposulphite and the sulphuret, and carry them down in too great quantity to the roots of the young corn; and hence the complaints of some that the gas-lime has killed their wheat, while others have found, when applied as a top-dressing in a similar way that it greatly improves their crops of corn. Unless its composition be satisfactorily ascertained, therefore, unless for example, it be found that water dissolves very little of it—there will always be a degree of risk in applying it directly to the land while any corn crop is growing. There may not be the same danger in putting it between the turnip or potato drills, and afterwards ridging up the land in the way in which quick lime is applied in many districts."

Upon the whole, Prof. J. concludes that the refuse lime of gas-works ought not to be thrown away, and that it may be used with advantage, 1st, upon mossy or peaty land, and upon naked fallows; 2d, in composts in which, by the action of the air it will tend to be converted into gypsum, and will produce a similar effect to that substance; it might be useful in expelling insects from the soil.

* This includes a small quantity of cyanide and sulphocyanide of calcium, which are soluble in water, and are present, as all these compounds of sulphur are, in variable quantity.

Crops in Alabama.

Our provision crop is most abundant; the season has been fine up to the period of maturity of the corn crop; since that time, say 15th July, the rains have been heavy and frequent—so much so that the bole worm made its appearance in the cotton, in a very destructive form, by the last of July; earlier by 15 days than heretofore. The crop of cotton never presented a finer appearance than it did the present season, at the period of attack by this fell destroyer. The crop promised fair for 3,000,000 bags. Of what number it may really turn out, I shall at this moment offer no speculations. I have heard some planters say, the crop is more than half eaten up, referring of course to their own; I have seen some crops that will not make a bale to 10 acres, and I hear others make the same remark. So far as we have information the destruction is general. We have not as yet any information in reference to the matter either east or west, out of Alabama. We are now in the midst of a cloudy wet spell of weather, favorable to the propagation of the worm, whose name is *legion* already. N. B. Cloud. *La Place, Macon Co., Alabama, Aug.* 15, 1848.

Washing Machine.

I observe in the August number of the *Cultivator*, an inquiry as to the best washing machine, with a request for information from those who have had actual experience. The annexed figure represents one which I have used in my family for *five years*, and which is *immeasurably* preferred to all others which have been tried or heard of. Its original cost was five dollars—high enough, considering the simplicity of its construction. During these five years it has been in weekly use, and the total amount of all the repairs have not cost twenty-five cents. A boy ten years old can work it with facility; and my wife thinks it requires not more than a third or a quarter of the labor needed by the use of the best "*wash-board*"—while it does not chafe nor wear the clothes in the smallest degree.

It is worked by an alternating motion of the handle or lever A, which turns on the central hinge or pivot B, pressing the perforated board which swings like a pendulum within the trough, by means of the connecting

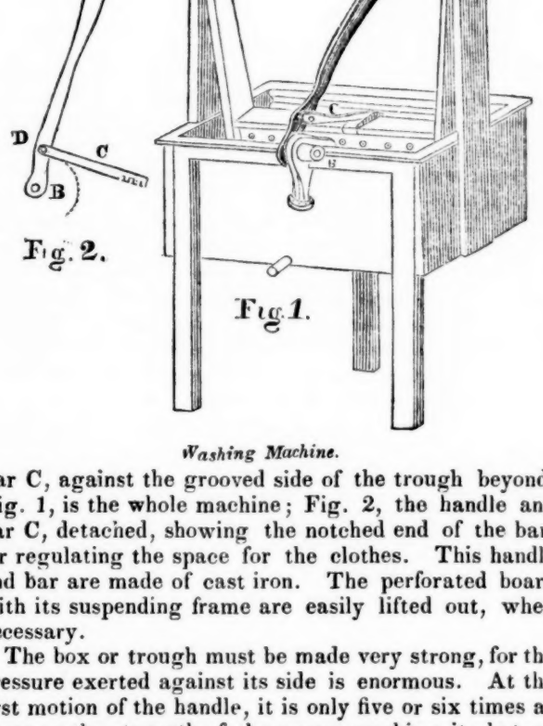


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

Washing Machine.

bar C, against the grooved side of the trough beyond. Fig. 1, is the whole machine; Fig. 2, the handle and bar C, detached, showing the notched end of the bar, for regulating the space for the clothes. This handle and bar are made of cast iron. The perforated board with its suspending frame are easily lifted out, when necessary.

The box or trough must be made very strong, for the pressure exerted against its side is enormous. At the first motion of the handle, it is only five or six times as great as the strength of the person working it; but as it approaches a horizontal position, the perforated bed moves slower and slower, the motion of the handle continuing uniform, and hence the "purchase" constantly increases as the handle becomes more horizontal. This will be better understood by observing the circular dotted line in figure 2, which marks the course of the pivot D.

Another great advantage of this machine is, that one's weight is thrown *upon* the handle, and it hence possesses all the advantages of the application of strength which exist in rowing a boat.

I have sometimes heard ill-bred men sneer at the attempt to save the labor of women. Such men should be invariably compelled to cook their own dinners and wash their own shirts. "But what's the reason women can't do so much work as they did forty years ago?" say you. "They do more work now than they did then," say I, "for women had not then become, to use the words of Dr. Alcott, such 'slaves to the everlating din of pots and kettles' as they now have." You are fond of good cooking and their hands must provide it, and in many other cases the increasing wants of the day are loading them with heavy burdens. Therefore you must provide them all the labor-saving facilities you can, if you expect to be set down as gentlemen. Besides, a good washing-machine may give you a comfortable clean shirt where you now from necessity wear a dirty one. B. X.

Potato Disease and Erysipelas.

I wish to call attention to the fact, that with the growing diseased condition of the potato rot, from year to year, there is a corresponding growth of a disease in our country, which bears a striking similitude, (as far as the comparison can be brought to bear,) to that which in potatoes is commonly called the *rot*.

This disease is frequently called *Erysipelas*, by our country physicians, because in many cases it has symptoms which appear to favor that complaint—but in the majority of cases there is a virulence of attack and decay of that part of the system in which it makes its first appearance, that marks it as a new and malignant disease.

I believe I may safely say that potatoes constitute one-third of the food consumed in the country, and among the laboring people they are usually eaten three times a day throughout the year.

Now if in fact the principle of the decay called the rot, possesses the potato at the time the blight makes its appearance among the tops; awaiting only the presence of a certain degree of heat and moisture to finish its work, does it not follow that if they are eaten in this condition as a common article of food, the poison or secret principle of decay will pervade the system and may produce the disease before mentioned?

I have been tempted to make this communication with the view of drawing attention to the matter—and am in hopes that the suggestions I have made will either prove fallacious or serviceable. Isaac S. Beers. *North Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y., Aug.* 28, 1848.

Cattle on the Highways.

It was with no common feeling of pleasure that I perused an article in your Cultivator of this month, by Mr. Bacon, of Elmwood, on the subject of preventing animals from running at large in the highway.

Hundreds of times have I been so annoyed by this nuisance that I have often contemplated addressing you an article on the subject. Mr. Allen and Mr. Bacon have anticipated me. I can only hope their suggestions may be carried out in every state in the Union. How truly does Mr. Bacon depict the evil of highway pasturing. Has not many a farmer felt it, particularly those who keep all their stock on their own farms.

I could give you a list of grievances that I have endured from the evil in question, laughable for one to read, it might be, but it hath tried my patience wonderfully, ere now.

I never think of leaving a gate open five minutes at a time; for if I did, I should be pretty sure of finding sundry animals of the swine order husking my corn or digging my potatoes. Instead of beautiful green grass growing along our highways, those interesting animals plow the sides of the road one year, and the next we reap a famous crop of smart weed Things are a little better here than they used to be, but we want much reformation yet.

Soon after coming to this neighborhood, I thought seriously of leaving it, for, not having a disposition to quarrel, I did not know but that I should be literally driven off my farm after a while. One of my neighbors had several cows who got possession of the spot before my front gate, for a barn yard at night; and though quite profitable, it was by no means agreeable, as I had to go every day with the wheelbarrow to "*remove the deposites.*" The hogs of one basked under the shade of our trees, and the geese of another bathed themselves in our brooks and running streams; the latter fairly got possession, for a time, of one field.

But enough of this. I do not wish to state my own grievances, but to beg of you, if you have any love for improvement and refinement among the farmers, to raise your voice against the occupation of the highways by animals.

Show me a country where every farmer keeps his animals on his own premises, and you will show me a thrifty set of men. Let me ride or walk through a country where my path is impeded by grunters, sissers, looers, and neighers, and I will venture to call its inhabitants a slovenly set; and will henceforth report them to the Cultivator for correction.

I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for five years, and hope to be so for twice five longer. I cannot refrain from saying again, do attend to this matter. H. C. W. *Putnam Valley, N. Y., August.*

Rearing Calves.

The lecture of Prof. Simmonds, alluded to in another place, was followed by a discussion in relation to the "best way of rearing cattle from the time they are dropped till they are a year old." As might have been expected, there was not a unanimity of opinion on the question; some, especially those who reared cattle chiefly for beef, were in favor of letting calves suck their dams for the first six months. Others preferred a different course. Mr. Turner, a noted breeder of Devon cattle, said it was the custom in his neighborhood to let calves suck for the first ten days, and at the end of that time they were taken from the cow, and three quarts of new milk given to each, twice a day. This was continued two or three weeks, according to the strength of the calf; at the end of that time they withdrew a portion of the new milk, and gave the animal some skim milk; in addition to this they gave it oatmeal, hay, and turneps, taking care that it should be kept perfectly clean, with a free circulation of air, and well littered. Two or three weeks after this the calf eats hay or grass with avidity; the new milk is withdrawn, and skim milk given. It was continued five or six weeks longer, and then the calf fed heartily on cut hay and oatmeal. It was kept in during the winter months, and then on the first sunshiny season they gave the calf the free use of his limbs. They then turned him into a good pasture, and was shifted from one to another as convenient; for he held as an essential point, that it was necessary for every young animal during the first year of its existence, to be fed on different kinds of food. The case of calves and lambs was similar in this respect with young children, and every other animal, (laughter.) His own calves were carried on in this way, being taken in at the latter end of October or the beginning of November. The yard was kept clean and well littered, and the animal had a little hay, and chopped straw, and turneps. In the winter months the animal might have mangel-wurtzel. Thus it was kept during the winter months; and when spring arrived, they turned it into the first good pasture they could, and all trouble was then at an end. He held it to be most essentially necessary that animals should not be forced.

Mr. Pelham gave calves new milk for the first fortnight; after that he gave skimmed milk, to which he added for each calf daily, a quarter of a pound of flaxseed, a quarter of a pound of bean meal, (by way of restoring the casein of the new milk,) and a quarter of a pound of molasses. He found this a satisfactory and not an extravagant plan.

Mr. Barrett said he left the calf with the cow four or five days, and then removed it to the calf pens, which are constructed so as to be very cool in summer, and sufficiently warm in winter. He preferred pens, thinking that when young calves are tied up it irritates them and produces scouring. When taken from the cow, he gave three quarts of new milk morning and evening for four weeks; at three weeks old a very small quantity of crushed linseed and chaff; at a month he added "sweet" skim milk, two quarts, reducing the new to two quarts, and increasing the quantity of linseed, chaff, and adding fine pollard; at six or seven weeks old he added skim milk, and then half a pint crushed linseed, and more chaff and pollard. The skim milk he continued as long as there was any to spare from the younger calves. He found it useless to give a very liberal allowance of new mitk to a calf after six weeks old; he thrives better by using sweet skim milk, and he accounts for it in the following manner: The new milk satisfies his appetite, and he does not consume a sufficient quantity of linseed and chaff for his age. If a calf scoured, which it seldom did, he gave the following: One ounce of salts in half a pint of warm beer, stopping their milk at morning feeding time, and reducing the quantity the next three times of feeding; and should the attack be more severe, and not give way to this treatment, he boiled the milk for a few days. Should the soouring be attended with much pain, indicated by the calf groaning and looking back at its flanks, he gives one ounce of linseed oil, and takes away a small quantity of blood, according to the age of the calf, say from four ounces to eight ounces, from a week to eight weeks. Heifers should calve in April, as the grass in May forces their milk and lays the foundation for their becoming good milkers.

Mr. Shaw said he was himself a dairy farmer, and sold a good deal of milk. He never suckled more than eight weeks, and did not give after that more than a quart a day; but he gave them oil-cake, or cut hay, to induce them to eat. By these means he got them to eat at three weeks old. He found that by giving them linseed to eat for a certain period—not too long, as he considered linseed to be a bad thing when too long continued—that a change for oat cake was the best thing.

Mr. Mechi thought the same remarks applied to the rearing of a calf as to the child of human beings. If the Almighty had provided the parent with food containing the best materials for forming the perfect animal, which no one could for a moment doubt, and if they were desirous of following nature, they must, if they removed the young animal from its mother, give it those things which come as near as possible to the mother's food. They all knew that when they reared a child they gave it food assimilating in its nature to its mother's food, as near as possible; and the same laws applied to the young of the lower animals as to the young of man. They should give food which would ensure the growth of bone, fat, and muscle. He saw an attempt to follow this principle in the food recommended by preceding speakers, who had been enlightening them. Some gave oatmeal or nitrogen; others, linseed or carbon; and they ought also to give oatcake for the phosphates. Depend upon it, they must not rely on any one meal; but they must so contrive their food that they may give the phosphates, the nitrogen, and the carbon. Whatever they found necessary to give to grow a good strong man, they would require to be given, in order to rear a strong, healthy, and valuable calf.

Rust in Wheat.

Editors Cultivator—My experience of the present season induces me to make some observations upon the above subject. On the 21st of October last, I sowed three and one-half bushels of wheat, sold me by Messrs. A. B. Allen & Co., N. York, as the genuine "white-flint," of "Wheatland." I presume it was as represented; being as large and handsome grain as I ever saw. It was scarcely as large, however, as I had anticipated, its weight being just 60 lbs. per bushel.

On the 22d of October, I sowed 6½ bushels North Carolina Red wheat, about 58 lbs. per bushel. The soil was as nearly the same as could be, with a similar preparation, and like quantity of seed per acre. The native wheat was cut the 15th of June; the New-York the 20th; the latter being six days later than the former. In a month after their appearance there was a perceptible difference in the two, the northern having broader leaves, and being more green and vigorous. It retained its superiority throughout the growing season; the stalks being larger, and the heads decidedly superior. I expected much from this. But some fifteen days before cutting, I perceived the rust in it, and before harvesting it was materially injured. Although much shrunken, its yield nevertheless was 32 per cent. more than the native wheat. The latter had not, that I saw, a single stalk of rust throughout the lot.

Now, it is to this, to me, inexplicable fact, that I desire to call your attention. Why was it that on the same soil, under precisely similar circumstances, that the northern was so much affected, while the native was entirely free from this disease. My reading has hitherto led me to suppose the rust to be some contingency of the season. Am I to believe so still, or shall I attribute it to the seed sown, and brought with it from its northern home? If the latter, may I not expect the disease to be generated at each successive sowing.

Permit me to invite your notice to another matter incidentally brought out here. From the foregoing dates given, a difference of six days in the ripening of the two kinds is perceived. May I expect the White-flint as it acclimates, to become earlier, like most of the northern fruits introduced into the south, or will the native retain its superiority on this point? Your views are solicited. WILL. H. WILLS. *Brinkleyville, N. C., Sept.* 5, 1848.

Draining.

As the subject of underdraining, and the manner of constructing drains is justly engaging the attention of many, I wish to state a plan which I think in the absence of better materials, answers a very good purpose. Every farmer who has loose stones on his farm, has the materials at hand; while at the same time he may be ridding his land of a great detriment to its proper cultivation. Dig a ditch from two to two and a half feet deep, sixteen inches wide at the bottom; lay stones six inches in diameter on each side, which leaves a water course of four inches in the centre. Take stones of larger dimensions and cover over. By drawing a quantity of stones along the line of the ditch, a selection can be made, and after placing some on each side of the top-stones, should they not fill out to the sides of the ditch, the remainder can be thrown in at random, on which can be strewed some shavings or straw, and then covered. A team and plow will greatly facilitate the covering operation. Flat stones would be preferable for covering could they be obtained, which would also prevent the necessity of digging so deep. W. ANSLEY. *Rushville, N. Y., August*, 1848.

Sawdust Charring and Clay Burning.

Having been repeatedly applied to for instructions for charring sawdust, and also for burning clay subsoils, containing little or no organic matter to act as fuel, I take the occasion of Mr. Whitmore's paper at the Royal Agricultural Society, as lately reported by you, to bring the two questions together, and let them answer each other. Charred sawdust is a form of charcoal particularly adapted for manure, but the difficulty is to keep so light and loose a substance from falling into the fire and burning away, if put on sparingly, or if heaped up, to prevent this from filling and choking the air-way, and thus extinguishing the fire. The clay subsoil of stiff soils, turned up and burnt, not only manures by yielding its alkaline and other fertilising ingredients, but at the same time both deepens and loosens the soil; three benefits of great importance. But such subsoils, rising in heavy clods, as contain very little combustible matter, require fuel to keep them burning; which is not always at hand, nor to be had cheap. When sawdust is within reach it is just the thing; the clay will supply the knobs to build up with, and support the sawdust with air way between; the skill of the burner being exercised in so proportioning and arranging them, that the sawdust shall fall in fast enough to keep up the fire, and moderate the air way to the charring point, without filling in so as to extinguish it. And this may be done by varying the arrangement according to the proportions. Where clay burning is the object, one ton of sawdust would probably suffice for 100 tons of clay; and where the object is to char the sawdust, I think with skilful management, two tons of clay would do for one ton of sawdust, considering that the clay does not consume and will shrink but little, whilst much sawdust falls in through the hollows, as it becomes charred; where clay is not at hand sods of peat may be used instead. Both are improved by the charcoal being disseminated through the substance of the clay, which may be easily done with the shovel before burning and while the clay is soft, but this may hardly pay for the labor unless in garden culture. There is yet another method of charring sawdust for manure, on a different principle; that is, by the heat produced in slaking lime. If wet sawdust be heaped up with fresh burnt lime, the wet will be drawn out by the lime for slaking, and the heat produced may fire the heap, and burn the sawdust to ashes; but if the proportion of sawdust to lime is very great, keeping the stones of lime far apart, the heat of slaking will be too much weakened by dispersion to produce fire. By keeping a medium, then, and covering well in from the air, we may attain a point at which fire will be produced in the heart of the heap, but prevented from breaking out to destroy the charcoal. The medium must depend more or less on the quality and dampness of the sawdust; but for that of fir, in its ordinary damp state in the saw-pit, by the changes of weather, we might try 20 bushels to one of lime, laying one fourth as a bed, mixing one-fourth of the wettest with the lime, and covering in with the remaining half. If the fire break through, more sawdust might be heaped on, and so much more charred; or if no more, the holes may be stopped with earth in the usual manner.—*Ag. Gazette.*

Diseases of Animals.

Red Water in Cows.

In perusing your journal of the present month, (August,) I learn that there has been a great mortality among cattle, resulting from a disease called red water. This name is given to it from the red color of the urine, being only a symptom of functional derangement. The *ounce of nitre!* recommended in the article alluded to, would act as a diuretic, and make the powerful animal weak; it might also change the character of the urine; at best it would only be treating symptoms, and could not possibly contribute anything towards the cure. I allude to the chronic form of this disease. The skillful surgeon will immediately recognize a derangement of all the functions, a vitiation of every secretion, and a loss of vital power. Hence we lay it down as a fundamental principle, that those who treat symptoms alone, never cure disease, and the animal often dies, a victim to the *treatment*, instead of the malady. This form of disease is considered to be epidemic, yet all animals are not likely to be attacked, although exposed to the same atmospheric influence; for, if there is a perfect physiological equilibrium between the solids and fluids, the nervous energy, and circulating system, then the animal is safe. The proper treatment of the disease is, to excite the liver and intestines to action, *which are in a torpid state;* next, to change morbid action; and lastly, to tone up and invigorate the whole system.

I was tempted to make these few remarks, from the consciousness that this malady will yield just as readily as any other to the proper remedial agents. You quote from Cole's Veterinarian, that red water is most common in cows of weak constitution; a general relaxation; poor blood, &c.; that the urine is brown and tinged with yellow. This shows that morbific matter

is abundant in the system and nature is making an effort to rid herself of the offending matter, and will do so unless you interfere by the use of remedies opposed to the vital principle. Many of the drugs used at the present day, such as copper, antimony, corrosive sublimate, calomel, nitre, glauber salts, and laudanum, would kill a well animal, whatever they might do to the diseased.

You then enmerate the change in color, from yellow to brown, and lastly, resembling coffee grounds.

This shows that symptomatic fever, or constitutional irritation has set in; the cure in this stage of the disease would be very difficult.

In a few days a natural diarrhœa comes on, and the animal is better.

This is the manner in which nature attempts the cure; the diarrhœa carries off a large amount of morbific matter, which could not remain in the system without producing serious consequences, "*and the animal often gets well.*"

Here nature speaks in a language too plain to be misunderstood; we must open the sluices of the body. One pint of linseed oil should be given, and its operation assisted with injections of warm soapsuds, each injection containing a table spoonful of powdered ginger; after the bowels are evacuated, the distemper powder, sold by Stimpson, Reid & Co., 26 Merchants' Row, Boston, is the only article we use in this form of disease, and with remarkable success. The animal should be allowed a tea for a few days, composed of boneset and pennyroyal, one ounce of the former to two of the latter, infused in half a bucket of boiling water. The diet should be light and nourishing, and of the very best quality. G. H. Dadd, M. D. *Boston, August* 14, 1848.

Heaves in Horses.

In 1845, I had a horse which was worthless, for use. I was frequently told that he could not live, but he is now alive, and as well as ever. The cure was a simple one. Take the young shoots or buds of the white pine, say in May or June, boil them, and when the liquor is cold, give the horse a junk bottle full once a day, for ten days. John D. Spinner. *Herkimer, N. Y., August*, 1848.

[Our correspondent has omitted to tell what should be the relative quantities of the "shoots or buds and water, and does not tell how much the "junk bottle" should hold. It seems necessary to know what should be the strength of the decoction, and how much should be given to the horse at a dose.—Eds.]

Disease in Seeep.

I have taken the liberty to ask some information as regards a disease that prevails among my sheep, through which I have this summer lost about 20 ewes and weathers. The disease commences with a discharge of pus from the nostrils, the animal falls away in flesh, has a dry cough, and the discharge is often accompanied with blood. After a time, (some linger two, three, and sometimes four weeks,) the head becomes so clogged that the animal dies. I have seen from half a pint to a pint of putrid matter run from the nose after death. On opening the head no grubs or worms can be seen, but the brain is highly inflamed.

Some of the farmers, formerly of western New-York, say it is the rot in the head, and that the sheep were often diseased in the same way where they formerly lived, but they can tell me of no remedy. I have followed Mr. Jewett's plan of injecting snuff-water up each nostril. I have fed them quantities of tar, flour sulphur in salt, rubbed the poll with spirits turpentine, and all without any visible effect.

The large Leicestershire buck that you saw with me when I passed through Albany last summer, is now attacked, and I am afraid, (unless you can inform me of a remedy,) I shall lose him. The sheep are all in good condition when attacked with the disease. Richard Ferris. *Onondaga, Ing. Co., Mich., Sept. 9th*, 1848.

[The disease above described is new to us. We hope some of our correspondents will be able to give a remedy.—Eds.]

Foot-Rot in Sheep.

We published on page 247, of the *Cultivator* for 1846, a statement of some very interesting and important facts, relative to the application of a remedy for this formidable disease, which had been tried with signal success on the extensive flocks of Humphry Howland, Esq., of Cayuga county, N. Y. He has since authorised us to add, that a continued application of the remedy has wholly removed the disease, and that not a solitary case remains; and so simple and effectual is the remedy, that had it been applied at the commencement of the infection of his flocks, it would have saved him several thousand dollars.

For the benefit of such of our readers as may not have noticed the statement two years since, we give its substance below:—

This remedy is now in use for the second season, during which time the rot has diminished from thirty per cent. to one per cent., in a very extensive flock, or only one sheep is now lame where thirty were formerly. Other flocks in the neighborhood, to which the remedy has not been applied, are as badly affected as ever.

The remedy consists in mixing flour sulphur with the salt given to the sheep, in a proportion just sufficient to discolor slightly the salt, or about one-twentieth part. They are regularly and constantly fed with this mixture the season through.

The disease being considered as allied to the itch, the sulphur mixed with oil was also applied to the backs of the sheep immediately after shearing, and whatever effect this mixture may have had upon the rot, the grease was found to have inereased the weight of wool about a quarter to half a pound per head. The practice of applying oily substances externally to sheep, and the beneficial results, have been elsewhere known, and this experiment further establishes the advantage.

The cost of these materials for large flocks, may be lessened by purchasing in quantity in New-York city. Flour sulphur is often retailed at twelve and a half cts. per pound; in New-York it costs three dollars per hundred, and fifty cents additional, as freight, brings it to only three and a-half cents per pound. Lard and lamp oil are costly as external applications; but train oil, or oil of the true whale, is only about 32 cents per gallon in New-York, if bought by the barrel, or $10 per barrel; this would be enough for 2,000 head of sheep, or half a cent per head;—the sulphur mixed and the labor of application would be about two cents per head.

A preserved heart.—Dumas, the noted chemist, states that the heart of Richard Cœur-de-Lion is preserved at Rouen. It shows scarcely a trace of organic matter, but is composed almost entirely of incense in a state of powder or small particles—odorous powders being the principal substances used for embalming.

Curculio.—The Cleveland Herald says, "a neighbor has pursued the practice of shaking his plum trees every morning, and gathering his insects to destruction. His trees have now but few stung fruit upon them." We have pursued the same practice with equal success; but the insects being unusually abundant, we are compelled to collect them three times a day.

MONTHLY NOTICES—TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

Communications have been received since our last, from Wm. Todd, P. Elithorp, G. H. Dadd, M. D., W. Ansley, B. X., A Subscriber, F. Holbrook, Isaac S. Beers, W. H. Wills, H. C. W., W. R. Burnett, C. C. Munsell.

Books, Pamphlets, &c., have been received as follows:—Speech of Hon. E. B. Holmes, on the River and Harbor bill, from Mr. H.——Seeds of a "beautiful plant," known in Wisconsin, as the "Polar Star," "Arrow Head," &c., from J. G. Knapp, Esq.——"Visit to the principal Vineyards of France and Spain, by Jas. Busby, Esq.," an old book with a new title page, the journey having been made in 1831, and the book issued in 1835, from the publisher.——"The Farmer's Cabinet," 12th vol., from Josiah Tatem.——"Catalogue of the Ashton Nurseries of Thomas Hancock," near Burlington, N. J.——"Lime and Marl: their Agricultural uses, with explanations of their properties and management," &c., by James Hyatt, Chemist of the Mount Airy Ag. Institute——"Report of Committee on Public Lands, on draining the Ever Glades, in Florida," from Hon. J. D. Westcott, Jr., U. S. Senate.——"Catalogue of the Hamilton Nursery, Canterbury, Orange county, N. Y.," from C. Hamilton, proprietor.

Imported Merino Sheep.—Mr. A. L. Bingham of Cornwall, Vt., passed through this city in August last, with twenty-one Merino sheep, nine of which were purchased of Frs. Rotch, Esq., of Butternuts, Otsego county. Six of these, a ram and five ewes, were imported by Mr. R. from France in 1846. The remainder of the lot, except one lamb, were imported from the same country the present season, by J. A. Taintor, Esq., of Hartford, Ct. These sheep are of the stock noticed by us in our December number of last year, (vol. iv. p. 383.) They are of great size, and have generally robust and strong frames, indicating hardiness of constitution; their wool is remarkably thick on the body, giving great weight of fleece, of a quality similar to what is usually produced by the Merinos in this country. Under proper management, we think they are calculated to improve many of our flocks.

Durhams for Vermont.—Mr. Bingham also purchased of Mr. Rotch, five yearling Durham heifers. Mr. B. designs to breed these to his Hereford bulls, of which he and his brothers have several fine ones, from the herd of Messrs. Corning and Sotham, formerly kept in this vicinity. Mr. Bingham is deserving of much credit for the spirit he has evinced for the improvement of the live-stock of Vermont.

South Down Sheep.—The advertisement of Mr. McIntyre, in relation to his flock of South Downs, is worthy the attention of all who are disposed to make a trial of this valuable breed, or who may wish to procure animals to cross with their present stock. Mr. McI. has bred his sheep with the greatest care, and their general excellence is well known. His late purchase, (to which allusion is made in the advertisement,) comprises some first rate animals, so that the character of his flock will be kept up.

Fumigating Plum Trees.—In our last number mention was made of the practice of Caleb Hall, of Blue Rock, Ohio, in keeping the curculio from his fruit trees. In a letter since received from Mr. J. L. Cox, of Zanesville, the process alluded to is more fully described. "Mr. Hall," (it is said,) "melts the brimstone in an iron pot, and woolen rags are then dipped in it. Once in five or six days, between sundown and dark, he fumigates the trees by means of a pole, to which is attached the rag of burning brimstone. He begins as soon as the blossom falls from the tree, and continues while there is any sign of the insects."

"The Pie Apple."—We published a notice of a variety of apple by this name in our volume for 1847, p. 85. The writer of that notice, Mr. S. Worden, of Oswego, sent us a box of the apples in August last. They had been packed in saw-dust for several days, when they reached us, and were over-ripe, which prevented their real qualities from being ascertained. It is a very handsome apple—fair, and of good size; and we should think would, when taken at the proper time, rank among the best-flavored apples of the season. Mr. Worden informs us that it loses much of its flavor by being kept beyond its time. It is said to have been brought from one of the Eastern states about thirty years ago, by Mr. Moore, whose father raised it from seed. Mr. W. states that some have given it the preference over the Early Joe.

Annual Exhibition of the Albany and Rensselaer Horticultural Society.—The second annual exhibition of this society, was held at the Old State Hall, Albany, on the 14th and 15th of September. Considering the entire want of plums in this vicinity, the present season, the display of fruits was good. The show of flowers was fine, and in tastefulness of arrangement was superior to any former occasion. Vegetables were abundant, and excepting the very common fault of being over-grown, were of a quality creditable to the producers.

We noticed fine samples of new and choice kinds of pears from S. C. Groot, of Schenectady, J. J. Thomas, Macedon, Mr. Rankin, Newark, New-Jersey, D. T. Vail, and H. Vail, Troy, Judge Harris, Judge Parker, and Dr. Wendell, of Albany.

There were some good samples of peaches from Mr. Rankin, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Vail.

Fine specimens of apples were shown by Mr. Prentice, Dr. Ward, Mr. Vail, Mr. Kirtland, and others. V. P. Douw, Greenbush, Mr. Rathbone, Kenwood, H. Vail, Troy, and Mr. Rankin, of New Jersey, showed very good samples of choice kinds of grapes. Melons of several kinds were shown by D. T. Vail, Dr. J. Wilson, Dr. Wendell, and Mr. Kirtland. The *Bokhara* melon, shown by the latter gentleman, was pronounced of very superior quality.

The principal contributors of flowers were Messrs. Wilson, Menand, Newcomb, of Pittstown, Rens. county, D. T. Vail, Dr. Wendell, Mr. Douw, of Greenbush, and the president of the society, Mr. Rathbone. The latter gentleman presented a "floral design," in the form of a candleabra, composed of a great number of different kinds of flowers, most beautiful in appearance, which elicited much admiration. The bouquets of Mr. Wilson were also, (as they deserved to be,) much praised.

Among the vegetables we noticed a superior kind of cabbage, from John H. Willard, Troy. Some of the heads weighed nearly twenty pounds each. The quality is *first-rate*.

Exhibition of the Rensselaer County Ag. Society.—The annual exhibition of this Society took place at Troy, on the 20th and 21st of September. The display was good, though unfavorable weather on the

first day, probably prevented as full a competition as there would otherwise have been. There was a numerous array of cattle—working oxen, cows, heifers, and several bulls. Geo. Vail, Esq., had some handsome specimens of his noted herd of Durhams. There was also some good stock from Mr. Haswell, of Hoosick, and J. H. Willard, of Troy. We particularly observed a young cow of remarkable points for the dairy, offered by Jacob Y. Kip, of Brunswick. We noticed some very fine fat pigs, five months old, from R. C. Derick, of Pittstown. There was a large show of implements, of fine workmanship. The in-door departments were well filled. The show of fruits was hardly as good as last year; but there were some fine specimens of apples, pears, and grapes, from Messrs Vail, Warren, and others, of Troy, and Briggs, of Schaghticoke. There was a large display of fabrics and fancy articles.

This Society has leased a piece of land for its exhibitions, which has been enclosed with a high fence; and a large building has been erected for the reception of articles to be shown. Permanent fixtures have also been put up for the cattle. The pens for sheep and swine, are of the movable fence, made by Mr. Coons, of Lansingburgh. They are very convenient, and when not in use are taken down and put under shelter. The enclosure is spacious, and the whole arrangement good. The plan is worthy of adoption by other societies.

Death of an Old Sheep.—In our volume for 1846, page 147, there is a notice of a Merino ewe owned by J. S. Pettibone, Esq., of Manchester, Vermont, which was then in her nineteenth year. Mr. P. has several times sent us wool from this sheep. He informs us that she is now dead, having had one of her legs broken, from which injury she did not recover. Mr. P. says "she was 21 years old, and at the time she met with the accident, bid as fair to live another year as at any time for the last three years. I send you a lock of her wool, which I think is as fine as she ever produced, showing that it has not grown coarse with age." The wool is certainly very handsome for what is called Merino; but we are inclined to think the fact of the fleece not having deteriorated in fineness, is rather an exception to a general rule. The sheep alluded to is a remarkable instance of the longevity to which the Spanish sheep is capable of reaching. We have been induced to refer to it particularly from the fact, that the statement of a competitor, in the class of Merino sheep, at the late fair, was doubted by some, viz., that one of his sheep, (a ram,) was 16 years old.

Seedling Apple.—We have received from Mr. Job T. Whipple, of Union Village, Washington County, a sample of apples produced by a tree raised, as is stated, by the father of Mr. W. It is a large, fair apple, handsomely flecked and striped with red. Its quality is very good, though generally a little over-ripe at this this time, (Sept. 21.) We should think it well worthy of propagation. Mr. Whipple thinks so highly of the kind, that he has grafted it to a considerable extent, and has some trees of the kind for sale. The apple was shown at the late exhibition at Troy, and was approved by several pomologists.

☞ We have received from Salmon Hutchinson, Ithaca, N. Y., a sample of seedling peaches, which originated with him. We are sorry to say that they were so much decayed when they arrived, that it was impossible to decide on their quality.

Illustrated Natural History.—Edited and compiled by Dr. A. B. Strong, author of the "American Flora." The design of this work is to furnish popular descriptions of the various subjects of natural history, accompanied by illustrations. It is published monthly by Green & Spencer, 140 Nassau street, New-York, at one dollar a year.

Notices of New Publications.

The American Flora.—This is a monthly periodical, the third volume of which is now being issued. Each number contains sixteen pages of letter-press, printed on fine paper, and four colored engravings of plants or flowers, taken from nature; accompanied by descriptions giving their properties, uses, methods of propagation and culture. The work is handsomely "got up"—is edited by Dr. A. B. Strong, and published by Green & Spencer, 140 Nassau street, New-York, at three dollars a year in advance.

British and Foreign Medico-chirurgical Review.—This excellent work, of which we have frequently spoken, continues undiminished in value and interest. It is issued quarterly in London, and is republished in New-York, by R. & G. S. Wood. Each number contains 275 pages, comprising a view of the latest discoveries in medicine and surgery. It is a work of the highest reputation in its kind, and should be in the hands of every member of the faculty. Terms three dollars a year.

American Journal of Science and Arts.—The number for September is before us. It is filled with valuable matter, among which we notice the following articles: On the Anomalies presented in the Atomic volume of Sulphur and Nitrogen; with remarks on Chemical Classification, and a notice of M. Lamont's Theory of Binary Molecules; by T. S. Hunt: A new Method of extracting Pure Gold from Alloys and from Ores; by C. T. Jackson: Description of Shells found in Connecticut, collected and named by the late Rev. J. H. Linsley; by Augustus A. Gould, M. D.,—with many other interesting articles. Much credit is due the editors of this work, Professors Silliman and Dana, for the ability with which it is conducted. Published at New Haven, on the first day of every second month, at $5 per year.

Journal of Agriculture and Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.—Published quarterly, by Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London. This is one of the ablest of the periodicals devoted to Agriculture. It is, in fact, two separate works—the different pages belonging to each, being issued under one cover, and at the end of the year are to be formed into their respective volumes of Journal of Agriculture, and Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. The contributors are some of the best-informed and most distinguished in Scotland and England; such as Prof. Johnston, John Towers, Thos. Rowlandson, Alfred Gyde, James Duncan, J. H. Fennell, and many of the best agriculturists in Great Britain. The Transactions consist of prize essays and original papers brought out by the Society, and are of high character in a scientific and practical view.

Drying Fruit.—Apples are usually dried on scaffolds, or strung on twine, (a bad practice for several reasons,) but where many apples or peaches are intended to be dried, some kind of a dry house is generally prepared for the purpose. These are of various forms and constructions. The most simple is made by erecting over a kiln a rude log or board building, leaving the flue and chimney outside, so as to supply the flue with fuel without entering the building, and to permit the smoke to pass off on the opposite side. Inside, in addition to the kiln, a number of shelves are set up, to receive the fruit. In some of these a small stove is introduced, and the kiln omitted, or only used

occasionally. A better kind are made of frame work, weather-boarded, or of brick, with a stove and shelves, are used.

The best dry house should be constructed of frame-work, boarded, and the sides and ends, except a door-way, filled with drawers, with slat bottoms, to push in and pull out, from the outside, like the drawers of a bureau. They need not be more than three or four inches deep. A large quantity of fruit may thus be dried in a small room heated by a stove.

THE HONEY-BEE IN AMERICA.—The native tribes of America say that hive-bees were originally introduced among them from Europe, but when and by whom none of them could tell. The only name they have for them is the "white man's fly," and they regard their wider diffusion as indicating the encroaching progress of the white settlers. It is said that the first planters in New England never saw any bees there; that the English introduced them to Boston in 1670; and that since then they have spread over the whole continent. Washington Irving has written an account of the progress which the hive-bee is making westwards in America; and about sixty years ago, when Bartram inquired how it was that westward, among the Creek Indians, he had seen no bees, he was told by a Dr. Grant that there were few or none west of the Isthmus of Florida, and but one hive in Mobile, which had been lately brought from Europe, the English supposing that there were none in the country, not finding any when they took possession after the Spanish and French. Bartram was also assured by the traders that there were no bees in West Florida, which he thought extraordinary and almost incredible, since they were so numerous all along the eastern coast, from Nova Scotia to East Florida, even in the wild forest, as to be thought by the generality of the inhabitants aborigines of that continent. At the present time the honey-bee is abundant throughout the United States, both as a denizen of the forest and a dependant on man. Generally speaking, the settler in the backwoods prefers the precarious but luscious supply afforded by those swarms which have deserted man, and taken up their abode in fissures of rocks or hollows of trees, to the more regular, but less abundant supply, from hives of his own.

The author of *A Tour on the Prairies*, says the Indians regard the bee as the harbinger of the white man, as the buffalo is of the red man; and say that in proportion as the bee advances, the Indian and the buffalo retire. The wild bee is said to be seldom met with at any great distance from the frontier. When the honey-bee first crossed the Mississippi, the Indians, with surprise, found the hollow trees of their forests suddenly teeming with honey; and nothing can exceed the greedy relish with which they banquet for the first time upon this unbought luxury of the wilderness. At present, the honey-bee swarms in myriads in the noble groves and forests that skirt and intersect the prairies, and extend along the alluvial bottoms of the rivers.—*Useful Insects and their Products*, by J. H. FENNELL.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

New-York, Sept. 20, 1848.

FLOUR—Genesee per bbl. $5.87½a$5.94—Extra brand, $6 25a $7.25

GRAIN.—Wheat, Genesee, per bu., $1.31—Southern, $1.15—Corn. 56a60 cts.—Rye, 68c.—Oats, 34a35c.—Barley, 75c.

BUTTER—Best Goshen, per lb., 20a25c.—Western, dairy, 14 a 16c.

CHEESE—per lb., 6a7c.

BEEF—Mess, per bbl., $13a$13.50—Prime, $6a6 50

PORK—Mess, per bbl., $12.75a$13—Prime, $9.75.

LARD—in kegs, per lb., 9a9½c.

HAMS—Pickled, per lb., 5½a6c.

HEMP—American dew rotted, per ton, $135a$140.

HOPS—First sort, per lb., 4a5c.

TOBACCO—Virginia, per lb., 2½a6½c.

COTTON—Upland and Florida, per lb., 5⅞a7⅝c.—New Orleans and Alabama, 5a8½c.

PLUM STOCKS.

THE subscriber offers for sale 100,000 good strong seedling Plum Stocks.

Messrs. King and Ripley, and other nurserymen who have used these plum stocks, prefer them to the imported or any other sort ever tried by them.

None less than 15 inches high will be put in.

Price $10 per 1,000—$90 for 10,000, delivered in New-York.

Also, a large collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, &c. Apply to SAMUEL I. GUSTIN, Newark, N. J.

Oct. 1—2t.

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale at his nursery in Canterbury, Orange County, N. Y., a general assortment of Fruit Trees, embracing all of the most valuable varieties of fruit, with many that are new and Rare. And having obtained them all from the best sources, or from bearing trees of well known varieties, and proved a large proportion of them on his own grounds; and the budding and marking of all his trees being done with his own hands, assisted by his Son; and devoting his entire attention to fruit trees only, he believes them to be equally correct with those of any other establishment.

His stock of APPLES, embracing many thousands, is large and very thrifty, at $20 per 100.

Trees of s'' all size for the Western States, at low prices.

With grafts of all the varieties at low rates.

See Catalogue, which will be sent to all *post paid* applicants.

Also for sale, 30,000 SEEDLING PLUM STOCKS, one year old, and 5,000 one year old BUCKTHORN PLANTS.

Canterbury, Oct. 1, 1848.—1t. CHARLES HAMILTON.

PRINCE'S LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES, *Flushing, N. Y.*

WM. R. PRINCE & CO. Successors of Wm Prince, and sole proprietors of his great collection, offer the largest and choicest assortment of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants,

To be found in America; and will transmit *Descriptive Catalogues* to all post paid applicants desirous to purchase.

The choicest varieties of fruit which are scarce elsewhere, are here extensively cultivated, and applicants will not be disappointed. Every desirable fruit enumerated by Downing, Manning, Kenrick, and Hovey, and in the Catalogues of Europe can be supplied. Of the finest varieties of Pears, 50,000 trees can be supplied, of which 15,000 are of bearing age on both the Pear and the Quince. Purchasers are solicited to visit the establishment and judge for themselves; but the same attention will be paid to the selection for all distant correspondents. The prices are as low, and mostly lower than trees of equal quality can be elsewhere obtained. And above 500 varieties of Fruit Trees, and a much larger number of Ornamental Trees can be suppled, that cannot be obtained elsewhere in the Union, except in a few casual instances.

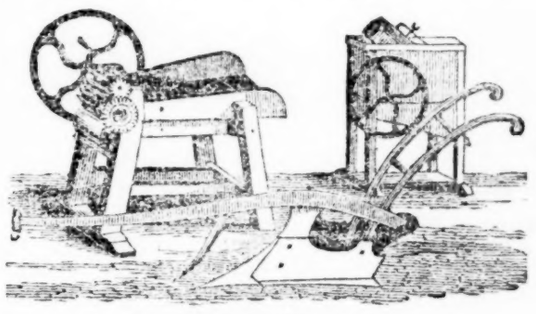
Every premium for Roses and Strawberries, was awarded to us by the Long Island Horticultural Society.

A Wholesale Catalogue will be sent to all venders.

The transportation expense to the West is now moderate, and the Agents' Receipt will be sent to each purchaser, which will prevent the possibility of loss. Cash or a reference can be sent with the order, by those who are strangers to us.

N. B We caution the public against a spurious use of our name and title by a man named Winter, who never purchased any trees from the late Wm Prince, and is calculated to deceive many.

Oct. 1.—1t.



JOHN MAYHER & CO.,

United States Agricultural Warehouse, 195 Front, one door south of Fulton Street, New-York City,

WHERE they have for sale over 200 different patterns and sizes of Plows, of the most approved kinds, and suitable for all kinds of soil, together with the most extensive assortment of Agricultural Implements ever offered for sale in the city of New-York, which will be sold at lower prices than they can be purchased at any other establishment. Purchasers will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. Among the plows advertised will be found J. Mayher & Co.'s celebrated and unequalled First Premium Eagle D. Plow, without doubt the best and cheapest plow to be had in the United States.

N. B. Castings of all kinds made to order.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1848.—tf.

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscribers are now ready to receive orders for superior TREES viz: APPLES, PLUMS, PEARS, CHERRIES, PEACHES, &c, from their new nursery. Trees all warranted in a healthy condition, and true to their sorts. Orders are entered on the order book, to be forwarded as soon as practicable in the fall. Orders respectfully solicited, and will receive prompt attention.

WILSON, THORBURN & TELLER.

☞ Also, a fine assortment of choice varieties of the Pear on Quince stocks, or dwarf pear trees.

Albany, Oct 1, 1848—2t.

NEWBURGH NURSERY—FRUIT TREES.

THIS Nursery contains a general assortment of fine thrifty trees, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, &c.,

Of the most approved kinds. Also many that are new and rare, of recent introduction.

All orders (post-paid,) will be carefully attended to by the proprietor—Catalogues sent on application.

CHA'S. DOWNING.

Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1848.—2t.

PARSONS & CO.

INVITE the attention of dealers and amateurs to the large and excellent stock of trees at their COMMERCIAL GARDEN & NURSERY, at Flushing near New-York.

The personal attention of the proprietors to the propagating department, and their possession of well arranged specimen grounds, enable them to ensure the correctness of the varieties which they cultivate.

Their Fruit department contains of APPLES, 210 varieties, of which among the best are,

Early Harvest, Strawberry, Autumn Bough, Maiden's Blush, Willis' Sweeting, Fameuse, Porter, Gravenstein, Sturner Pippin, Tower of Glamois, Northern Spy, Yellow Bellflower, Baldwin, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Herefordshire Pearmain, Peck's Pleasant, Swaar, Rhode Island Greening, Newtown Pippin, White Seeknofurther, &c., &c.

PEARS, 180 varieties, including,
Bartlett, Madeleine, Summer Francreal, Beurre d'Amalis, Dix, Fondante d'Automne, Louise Bonne deJersey, Duchesse d'Angouleime, Easter Beurre, Columbia, Beurre d'Aremberg, Lawrence, Vicar of Winkfield, &c., &c.

CHERRIES, 70 varieties, including,
Black Eagle, Downer's Late Red, Black Tartarian, Elton, Bigarreau, Early Richmond, Mayduke, Belle de Choisy, &c., &c.

PLUMS, 75 varieties, including,
Imperial Gage, Jefferson, Yellow Gage, Washington, Smith's Orleans, Duane's Purple, Ickworth, Imperatrice, Lucombe's Nonsuch, &c.

PEACHES, 80 varieties, including,
Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Early Tillottson, Early York, George 4th, Late Admirable, White Rareripe, Royal George, White Imperial, Heath Cling, Old Mixon Cling, &c., &c.

NECTARINES, 14 varieties, including,
Boston, Violet Hative, Red Roman, New White, Hardwick's Seedling, &c., &c.

APRICOTS, 14 varieties, including,
Early Peach, Moorpark, Schuyler's Large, Dubois' Golden, Large Red, &c., &c.

Also, Quinces, Grapes, Figs, Almonds, Walnuts, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Esculent Roots, &c.

THE ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT, comprises all the most desirable Ornamental, Deciduous and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, Vines, Creepers, &c., in some 800 varieties, many of which are new, and rare, and valuable for Arboratems.

Also, Roses, Hedge Plants, &c.

Catalogues furnished *gratis* on application by mail at Flushing, or personally at 10 Pine street, New-York.

Oct. 1.—1t

BRANCH NURSERY OF PARSONS & CO.,

At Brighton Depot, near Boston.

THE Proprietors invite the attention of their Eastern friends to their grounds at Brighton, to which they have transferred a large assortment from their establishment at Flushing.

The entire success of the trees transplanted there the past season enables them to recommend this stock with confidence.

HIGHLAND NURSERIES, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Late A. J. Downing & Co.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform their patrons and the public in general, that their stock of

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, &c., &c.,

For Autumn planting, is unusually large and thrifty, especially PEARS, PLUMS and APPLES; of most of the standard varieties of the latter there are several thousand trees, three and four years old, of large size suitable for orchard planting, together with a general assortment of Cherry, Peach, Nectarine and Apricot trees. Also, Grape vines, small fruits, &c., &c.

Pear on Quince Stocks.

Portugal Quince Trees, standard height, 6 ft,.....	$1 00
" " quenouille " "	1 00
Angers (*true.*) " " " "	1 00
Smaller trees of the above, price,.....	0 50

Hedge Plants.

Buckthorn, 2 year old, per 1000,.....	$ 8 00
Osage Orange, " per 1000,.....	12 00

The ORNAMENTAL DEPARTNENT is full and complete; for particulars see Catalogue, a new edition of which is just issued for 1848 & 49, and will be sent to all post-paid applicants.

Orders respectfully solicited, and will receive prompt attention, which will be carefully packed and shipped to any part of the Union or Europe

N. B. Catalogues to be had gratis of the agent in N. Y., GEO. G. SHEPHERD, 143 Maiden Lane, and at the office of "THE CULTIVATOR," Albany. A. SAUL & CO.

Highland Nurseries, Oct. 1, 1848.—2t.

SENECA LAKE HIGHLAND NURSERIES.

FRUIT and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants; Roses, Dahlias, Strawberries, Greenhouse plants, Hothouse plants, Annual Flowering plants, &c, &c., cultivated and for sale at these Nurseries.

5,000 Trees, of the new and celebrated DOUSE or HAWLEY, which for flavor, size and productiveness, is the unrivalled Fall Apple. Also, the Early Joe and Northern Spy.

Trees carefully packed, so as to be safely forwarded to any part of the country.

All packages put on board the Steamboats on Seneca Lake, free from charge. Priced Catalogue, describing the advantages of purchasing trees at this location, and much Horticultural information, furnished gratis, to all who apply, if by mail, post paid.

E. C. FROST,

Catharine, Chemung county, N. Y., Oct. 1.—1t.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale at his nursery, (Fishkill Landing, Dutchess county, N. Y.,) a general assortment of Fruit Trees, embracing many of the most valuable kinds of Apple, Cherry, Peach, Plum, Pear, Nectarine and Apricot trees; and a large quantity of the market fruit trees, among which are the Frost plum, Napoleon Cherry; Rhode Island Greening, Newtown Pippin, and Baldwin apple; Isabella grape vines and Orange Quince Bushes.

Also a splendid lot of the EARLY GOLDEN APRICOT Trees. This Apricot still maintains its high reputation, having withstood the severe frost of last Spring, which killed the fruit buds of several kinds of the Peach and Apricot trees. These trees have been sent within the last year, to all latitudes of the United States; and from the extreme parts they give the most promising prospects of success.

Also, a few thousand Fir and American Linden Trees.

Trees will be furnished on as low terms, and packed in as careful a manner, as at any other establishment of the kind. When desired, small trees will be supplied at corresponding prices. Catalogues sent to all applicants. CHARLES DU BOIS.

Fishkill Landing, Oct. 1, 1848.—1t.

TO NURSERYMEN, ORCHARDISTS, AND PLANTERS.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. Pear, Quince, Cherry, Plum, Apple, and Dwarf Apple, (Paradise) stocks, suitable for budding next August, or for Spring grafting. Also, the following ornamental tree stocks, from two to three feet high and stout: viz. Mountain Ash, Oak, Hawthorn, Elm, Spanish Chestnut, Horse Chestnut, Birch, Beech, Ash, Norway Maple, Sweet Brier, Larch, Scotch fir. (2 ft.) Silver fir, (1ft.) Spruce fir, (1 ft.) Norway fir, (1 ft.) Arbor Vitæ, (15 in.)

Also, 50 of the finest sorts of PEARS, standard and dwarf.

Priced list sent to post paid applicants.

Oct. 1.—4t. B. M. WATSON.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS, GARDENERS, AND FLORISTS.

A New Manure, Warranted Superior to any Other.

MR. BOMMER has on hand one hundred casks—500 lbs. each—of the celebrated "French Guano," an inodorous chemically prepared fertilizing Powder, adapted to every soil and all plants, and acknowledged in Europe as the best and most profitable manure ever known. Price of a cask, $5.

Families having small gardens or flowers, can be supplied with small bags containing 15 lbs. at 25 cents, or 36 lbs. at 50 cents, at his office 72 Greenwich-st., New-York city. April 1—tf

TO SEEDSMEN AND NURSERYMEN.

ORDERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase and transmission of seeds, plants, shrubs and trees, from the most celebrated French Nurseries, on moderate terms and with despatch. LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., 10 Wall-st.

New-York, Sept. 1, 1848.—2t.

NURSERY OF J. J. THOMAS.

Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

THIS Nursery now contains many thousand fine trees, of large, handsome, and thrifty growth, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, &c., of the best standard sorts, as well as the finest only of new and newly introduced varieties; all of inferior merit being rejected; *and in no case are any propagated for sale except those thoroughly proved in bearing.*

When purchasers desire, selections of the best for affording a regular succession of fruit through the season, will be made by the proprietor.

A carefully assorted collection of hardy ornamental trees, shrubs, and herbaceous perennial plants, will be furnished at very moderate prices.

Trees for canal and railroad conveyance, will be well packed in bundles, enclosed in strong mats, with the roots mudded and encased in wet moss, so as perfectly to preclude all danger of injury.

All communications, post-paid, to be directed Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

MERINO SHEEP FOR SALE.

HAVING arrived at a point in which I desire to reduce my stock of Sheep, I have therefore concluded to sell about 600 Merino Sheep this fall, which have been bred with great care, and are inferior to none in the United States—200 of which are half bloods, from the importation made by Mr. Taintor. Nothing need be said to recommend them, for they recommend themselves.

Cornwall, Sept. 1, 1848.—3t. A. L. BINGHAM.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Soap and Candle Manufactory in Cabotville, situated a few rods from the Railroad, and a short distance from the Connecticut river, *Six or Eight thousand bushels of* LEACHED ASHES, mostly from hard wood, which are constantly accumulating, and which will be delivered on board a boat, or the cars, on reasonable terms—affording an excellent opportunity for Long Island farmers, or others having access to railroad or water communication, to improve their lands. For further particulars address G. M. BIGELOW,

May 1, 1848—6t. Cabotville, Mass.

HUDSON AG. WAREHOUSE & SEED STORE,

FURNACE BUILDINGS, HUDSON.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, all kinds of FARMING IMPLEMENTS and TOOLS, GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, on as good terms as at any other establishment.

Horse Powers, single and double Threshing Machines, with or without Separators, Plows of all kinds, including D. Prouty & Co's Centre Draft; sub-soil and side-hill Plows, Road Scrapers, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, (Pratt's), Straw Cutters, of various patterns, Kendall's Churns, Endless Chain Dog-Churns, Corn and Cob Crushers, Iron Rakes, of all sizes, Hay Forks, Manure Forks, Shovels, Spades, garden and field Hoes, Grant's Fan Mills, Scythes and Snaths, Ox Yokes and Bows, Ox Balls, Bull Rings, Grain Cradles, Grass Hooks and Shears, Bill Hooks, Scythe Stones, &c. &c.

F. A. GIFFORD.

Hudson, May 9, 1848—5t*

GRANT'S PATENT FAN-MILLS.

I. T. GRANT & CO., Junction, Rensselaer county, N. Y., continue to manufacture these celebrated mills. They have been awarded five first premiums at the New York State Fairs and the Fairs of other States, and in no instance has any other mill of the kind received a premium over them. The manufacturers feel confident, therefore, in offering these mills to the public, that they are the best in use. During the last year they were introduced into England, by Mr. Slocum, of Syracuse. They were very favorably noticed by the English papers; and from a communication of Mr. S.'s, published in the Transactions of the N. Y. State Ag. Society for 1847, it will be seen that they were tried by several large farmers, and highly approved. One farmer, it is stated, set aside an almost new winnowing machine, for which he paid £18, ($90) and used Grant's for cleaning a crop of 300 qrs. (2,700 bushels) of wheat, and several hundred bushels of mustard seed. We have lately made some valuable improvements in the article, though the price remains as before. Our *agents* are H. L. Emery, Albany; G. S. & F. A. Willis, Pittsfield, Mass.; Parsons & Dickinson, Springfield, Mass., John Mayher & Co., 195 Front Street, New-York; Berj. Myers, Newark, N. J.; S. & E. Hasbrook, Stone Ridge, N. Y.; James S. Brown, Newburgh, N. Y.; H. Warren, Troy; Hugh Van Alstyne, Kinderhook; S. & M. Peckham, Utica; E. Whitman, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Fitzhugh Coyle, Washington, D. C; Denslon & Webster, Savannah, Geo. Address I. T GRANT & Co., Junction, P. O., Rensselaer county, N. Y., by whom all orders will receive prompt attention. Sept. I—4t.

NOW landing from ship Aglare, a very superior cargo of Patagonian Guano. Price $35 per ton, for all quantities exceeding 1,000 lbs. Apply at the New-York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 189 & 191 Water-street, New-York.

July 1, 1848.—2t. A. B. ALLEN & Co.

BURRALL'S SHELL WHEEL PLOW.

THESE Plows run *thirty per cent. lighter* than the common plow, and work well *on all soils, in all conditions.*

An impression has gone abroad that they answer only "on smooth lands where there are no stones, or other obstructions." Such is not the fact—they make good work on all lands, *rough or smooth*, and are more fully appreciated among roots or stones, and on stiff clay, and hard gravelly soils. Two thousand of them have been in use during the last three years among our best farmers, and give entire satisfaction.

For sale *wholesale and retail* (*warranted*) an assortment of the above (from No. 3 to 12) capable of turning a furrow of from 10 to 20 inches wide, and from 6 to 14 inches deep. A liberal discount to dealers. E. J. BURRALL.

Geneva, April, 1848—6t.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE.

Smith's Lever Drill.

Patented November 4, 1846, to H. W. SMITH.

THE advantages of this machine as fully established by use and experiment, are

1.—A saving of from two to three pecks of seed per acre.

2.—An equal distribution of any given quantity of seed, covered at a uniform depth.

3.—A saving of labor; a boy and team, with this machine, can complete from 8 to 10 acres per day; and the surface of the soil is left in such a position that it does not encrust, and undergoes a constant course of natural cultivation by the action of every shower, so that the gases and atmosphere readily penetrate,—hence,

4.—The grain is not so liable to be thrown out by frost.

5.—It stands firmer and stronger, and is not so liable to be injured by rust or the fly

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VALUABLE BOOKS

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Vermont Farming, by F. Holbrook..... 297
Trench Plowing, by Wm. Todd—India Rubber Boats, by Jas. Boyle..... 298
Butter-making in Holland, by Alb C. Richards..... 299
The Potato Disease—Diseased Indications in other Plants, by C. E. G..... 303
Destroying Rosebugs, by H. W. S. Cleveland..... 310
Crops in Alabama, by Dr. Cloud—Washing Machine, by B. X..... 318
Potato Disease and Erysipelas, by I. S. Beers—Cattle on the Highways, by H. C. W..... 319
Rust in Wheat, by W. H. Wills..... 320
Draining by W. Ansley—Red Water in Cows, by G. H. Dadd..... 321
Heaves in Horses, by J. D. Spinner—Disease in sheep by R. Ferris..... 322

EDITORIAL.

On the Principles of Breeding..... 300
Answers to Inquiries..... 305
New and Newly Introduced Apples..... 306
Analysis of the Forms of Pears—Onondaga or Swan's Orange Pear..... 307
Proceedings of Pomological Convention at Buffalo..... 308
Peaches at the South..... 309
Thoughtlessness—The Best Hardy Grapes—Horticultural Humbugs—Ripening Pears—Errata..... 310
Hints to Emigrants..... 311
New-York State Fair at Buffalo..... 312
Sales of Cattle at State Fair..... 315
Premiums awarded at State Fair..... 316
Refuse Lime of Gas-works..... 318
On Rearing Calves..... 320
Foot Rot in Sheep—Items..... 322
Monthly Notices—To Correspondents, &c..... 323

SELECTIONS.

Kerry Cows—Compost Sheds—Top-dressing for Grass Lands, 302
Sawdust Charring and Clay Burning..... 321

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 72 to 75—Four Early Winter Apples..... 306
Figs 76 to 87—Outlines of Twelve Pears..... 307
Fig. 88—Plan of Show Grounds at Buffalo..... 313
Fig. 89—Plan of Floral Tent..... 315

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THE Subscribers are prepared to supply orders for Cast Iron Cider Mill Screws and boxes complete.

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